The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Advices Eight Days Later by the Steamer Roanoke.

GEN. SHIPLEY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

Improved State of Affairs in the City.

ITS EXCELLENT SANITARY CONDITION.

A Gambler and His Wife Disposed of by Gen. Butler.

Important Orders and Regulations.

CELEBRATION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The steamship Roanoke arrived at this port last evening, from New-Orleans on the 12th inst., to which date the bringer of Rich of New-Orleans papers. We give interesting extracts below.

We are indebted to Purser Rogers, of the Roanoke, for the prompt delivery of our news packages.

NEW ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

NOW HARMLESS AND "UNCOMMON" WOMEN ARE DISPOSED OF.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, July 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 179.—JUDE H. LARUE, being by his own confession a vagrant, a pauper without visible means of support, and one who gets his living by playing cards, is committed to the Parish Prison till further orders. ANNA LARUE, his wife, having been found in the public streets wearing a Confederate flag upon her person, in order to incite to riot, which act has already resulted in a breach of the peace, and danger to life of a soldier of the United States, is sent to Ship Island till further orders. She is to be kept separate and apart from the other women confined there. By order of

Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

RECRUITING FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, July 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 173.—Authority has been received from the War Department to recruit and organize several regiments of volunteers for the United States Army, in the State of Louisiana.

Lieut. Col. Duzan, Corps of Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant, is charged with the superintendence of the recruiting, equipments, clothing, organization and drill of this force, and to this end he has authority to make such details and arrangements as he may think proper.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

THE PAROLING OF REBEL SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, July 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—The time in which those who have been in the military service of the Confederate States can take the parole under General Orders No. 12, from these headquarters, is hereby finally extended to to the 10th inst.

After that date the provisions of the order will be strictly carried into effect.

By order of Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.

E. ILLIES, A. A. A. G.

NO CROWDS IN THE STREETS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., July 11, 1862.

The assembling together in the streets and public squares of citizens in groups and crowds has become dangerous to the public peace. The police of the city have therefore been ordered to disperse all assemblages of more than three persons, and to arrest and confine all those who refuse immediate compliance with their directions. JONAS H. FRENCH,

Provost-Marshal and Chief of Police, N. O.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., July 7, 1862.

Pursuant to special order No. 166 from the Headquarters Department of the Gulf, establishing a system of distribution and sales of provisions in small quantities to the poor of New-Orleans, the following places are hereby designated where application may be made:

First District—GEO. B. DIXE, No. 31 Front Levee.

Third District—A. SUZILY, No. 4 Marigny Buildings, Front Levee.

Fourth District—WM. P. JUNE, No. 122 Front Levee.

Second District will be announced as soon as the depot is established.

The object of these sales and distributions being to render what little relief we have in our power to afford to the suffering poor of New-Orleans, none need apply for the privilege of purchasing whose circumstances will allow them to buy elsewhere, and all persons applying for donations must bring evidence of their circumstances from some clergyman or from responsible, well-known persons in their district. No application will be received from any but loyal citizens of the United States. By order of

JOHN W. TURNER, Colonel U. S. A.

AUCTIONEERS TO TAKE THE OATH.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, July 11, 1862.

It is hereby ordered that all acts of sale by Auctioneers who have not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, or renewed their licenses, will be null and void. By order of Gen. GEO. F. SHEPLEY.

G. WRIGHT, Lieutenant United States Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

From the Picayune.

We inadvertently omitted to mention that Brig-Gen. SHIPLEY received by the *Fulton* his appointment as Military Governor of Louisiana. The United States Government could not have made a better selection for its purpose. Gen. SHIPLEY's administration of a similar trust in this city has proved a guarantee that he will discharge all duties assigned him with the courtesy of a gentleman and the ability of a statesman.

ARRIVAL OF BEVERDY JOHNSON.

From the Delta.

Among the passengers by the steamship *Fulton*, which arrived on the morning of the 10th, are the Hon. BEVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, and our esteemed friend Mr. CORNELIUS BELLIEV. Mr. JOHNSON comes in an official capacity from the State Department. Mr. BELLIEV returns from banishment. He will be welcome by all good men.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

From the National Advocate.

The deluge of rain which descended the greater portion of the day, dampened the ardor of those who had prepared outside festivities for the Fourth of July, and confined them to within doors. The anniversary was, nevertheless, remembered in many patriotic ways throughout the city, and particularly by the military, who seemed to care little for sun, rain or storm. An oration was pronounced before the Union Association in Lyceum Hall, and flags from the buildings and vessels flaunted gaily throughout the day. Salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset, and convivially attended many a festive board. During the day, the Commanding General and his Staff rode through the principal streets, and the different companies and regiments had each some quiet mode of their own whereby to enjoy themselves in celebration of this great day. There were no disturbances or accidents in the city, and the day passed off, despite the rain, universally remembered and honored.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY BY THE UNION ASSOCIATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather on the morning of the Fourth, the Lyceum Hall was crowded, long before the appointed time, with ladies and gentlemen eager to display and gratify their patriotism on this our National Festival. The hall was very tastefully decorated; on the platform was the picture of WASHINGTON, draped with large United States flags, while smaller flags, mingled with evergreens, ornamented other parts of the room—the whole displaying in its happy arrangement the delicate and skillful hand of woman.

All effect to the meeting was organized by calling Mr. HENRY S. FLANNIGAN to preside, and Mr. L. G. BARNUM to act as Secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. FLANNIGAN made a few suitable and stirring remarks. Mr. CHAS. LAMBERT then, after a few pertinent introductory observations, read the Declaration of Independence, in a manner to rouse the patriotism even of a Secessionist. This was followed by an address from Mr. WM. C. DUNCAN, the chosen orator of the day. It was a beautiful and appropriate effort; from which, however, it is scarcely worth useless to make selections, inasmuch as they would but do it injustice, and as, moreover, the entire speech is to appear in DE-MORSON'S *Delta*.

A splendid brass band was in attendance, and the inspiring notes of our national airs added, if it were possible, to the enthusiasm of the occasion.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

From the Delta, 12th.

In the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," our city was never more healthy at this season of the year. For this great blessing we are greatly indebted to Gen. BUTLER's idea of relieving the poor, and at the same time getting rid poor to clean up the streets. The order was intrusted to Gen. SHEPLEY, who very judiciously selected Col. T. B. THOMAS to superintend the distribution of the charity of the Government, and see that the thousand laborers, the recipients, did their duty. The result is, that our city is a model of cleanliness, and we cannot be too much obliged to the Colonel for the efficient manner in which he has performed his onerous duties. We shall deem it a great misfortune if Col. THOMAS carries out his present intention of speedily returning to the North. A gentleman who is personally so popular with the people, and who so thoroughly understands the wants of the city and State, should remain here as a useful agent, in supporting the Federal Government.

REBEL STEAMERS DESTROYED IN THE SIEGE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From one of the prisoners, an officer in the Confederate Navy, the Cuff correspondent of the *Delta* obtained the following, which is believed to be a correct list of the rebel steamers destroyed during the action on the morning of the 24th of April:

Iron-clad battery *Louisiana*, 10 guns, 200 men, commanded first by Hartstene, then by J. K. Mitchell.

Ram *Manassas*, 1 gun, 30 men, Lieut. WOMMAN.

Steamer *Jeff Davis*, 1 gun, 150 men, T. B. HUNT.

Gen. Moore, 3 guns, 95 men, BERNARD KENNON.

Gen. Quitman, 2 guns, 90 men, GARNER.

Jackson, 2 guns, 75 men, F. B. RENSHAW.

STATE GUNBOATS.

Lovell, 1 gun, 75 men.

Warrior, 2 guns, 75 men, SCHENCKER.

Resolute, 2 guns, 75 men, HOGGER.

Reliance, 8 guns, 75 men.

Breckinridge, 1 gun, 75 men.

Stonewall Jackson, 1 gun, 75 men.

Galveston, 2 guns, 75 men.

Anglo-Norman, 2 guns, 75 men.

The crews of the rebel gunboats numbered about 1,000 men, who were mostly soldiers, and their armament consisted in the aggregate of five 11-inch guns; thirteen 32-pounders, rifles; one 6-pounder, rifle; five 24-pounders, smooth bore; six 32-pounders, 33 cwt.; six 32-pounders, 27 cwt.; three 8-inch shell guns—making a total of 39 guns.

In this connection it may interest the reader to know that in the two forts there were mounted two 13-inch mortars, eight 10-inch mortars, three 42-pound rifles, ten 8-inch columbiads, four 10-inch columbiads, one hundred and fifty-three 32 and 24-pounders, making a grand total of 219 guns in the forts and gunboats.

We give the rebel account of the fate of the several steamers mentioned above. The *Resolute*, *Reliance* and *Louisiana* were destroyed by order of Commander MITCHELL, of the Confederate Navy, after the passage of the fleet. The *Manassas* was scuttled by cutting her pipes, by Lieut. WOMMAN, after being disabled by the *Mississippi*. The *Jeff Davis* was sunk at New-Orleans, whither she went, immediately after the action, to convey the wounded from the forts.

The rebel officers charge Lieut. F. B. RENSHAW, of the C. S. N., late of the United States Navy, with cowardice, in running away with his vessel—the *Jackson*—during the action, and destroying her when out of harm's way. The *Breckinridge* was destroyed by her captain, about two miles above Quarantine, on the opposite side of the river. The *Gen. Moore* was set on fire by her commander.

The *Little Mosher*, a steamer not larger than an oyster pungy, was destroyed by all hands, when taking a fire raft alongside the *Hartford*. The *Star*, a river steamer, employed as a telegraph boat, was also destroyed. The *Diana*, a river boat, which was loaded with loafers, gentlemen and others, who came down from New-Orleans to witness the fight, escaped up the river, but was subsequently captured. The *Burton* and *Landis* were river boats and used as tenders to the *Louisiana*, as her engines were not ready for use. They both escaped destruction, and fell prizes to Commander FOXTON.

THE CURRENCY TICKET QUESTION.

From the Delta.

Judge BELL has decided that, as the tickets issued by the railroad and omnibus companies were not for circulation, but a special purpose of convenience, they are not bound for their redemption. That the tickets were originally intended for mere convenience, and that they were only so used until small change was rendered scarce by the suspension of the banks, is undeniably true. But, to supply the demand for small change, these tickets were purchased in quantities ranging from $5 to $50 by those engaged in small retail trades, particularly coffee-house keepers. Thus it was that such a large amount of these tickets got into circulation as a currency. Being easily counterfeited, the temptation was too strong to be resisted by the evil-disposed, small as the business was. The result is, the innocent public will be made to suffer for the sins of the few.

FINAL REBEL DISPATCHES FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 2.

All accounts concur in representing the battle yesterday to have been the most desperate and terrific which has yet taken place.

The enemy held a very strong position, and maintained it against repeated assaults of our troops for several hours, they having concentrated their entire force for a last desperate stand.

A heavy rain has fallen this afternoon, and it is believed there has not been much fighting to-day.

Occasional reports of artillery have been heard in the direction of the field of battle.

No prominent Confederate officer was killed yesterday.

RED BILL CAUGHT.

The *Picayune* says that WM. WILSON, better known as Red Bill—the genuine original Red Bill—has been made a prisoner. The honor of his capture belongs to Lieut. DUZAN, of the Fourth District Police. Bill had gone into retirement on the banks of Lake Salvador, a small sheet of inland water which lies on the opposite side of the river, about twelve miles distant from Carrollton. It is said that Bill had a female companion, but she was absent when the force under Lieut. DUZAN surrounded his camp and demanded the surrender of its solitary occupant. But we anticipate.

Bill had just resigned himself to "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." The night was in its noon, and the moon was shining with a calm, silvery light, making a mirror of the lake, and casting over the whole scene the radiant gleam of its transparent serene.

Forewarned in a dream of his approaching capture, Bill had placed a hatchet and two pistols beneath his head, and determined that his "red right hand" should do bloody work to whomsoever attempted to make him a prisoner. "On came the host with muffled oars, but Bill was sleeping too soundly to be easily disturbed, and the faint ripple which fell upon his tympanum carried him back to the days of infancy and innocence, and—strange deception—he heard again a mother's whispered lullaby.

"Something at a short distance from the lake attracted the attention of Lieut. D. and his companions, and being satisfied that they were near the camp of the desperate outlaw, they pulled to the shore and noiselessly proceeded to approach. Half walking and half crawling, the officers advanced until they came within a few paces of the sleeping felon, when Lieut. DUZAN sprang upon him, grasped him by the shoulder, placed a pistol to his ear, and told him he was a prisoner. Aroused from his sleep, the outlaw grasped at the lieutenant's throat, but in a moment he saw the helplessness of his situation, and resigning himself to his fate, he exclaimed: "I knew it would be so, for last night I dreamed it all, and to-night I had determined not to sleep."

Bill was immediately hand-cuffed and bound. He was then placed in the boat and towed by a canal towards the river. On his way he became quite communicative, observing to his captors, "You are not the first party that came out here in search of me. I crawled up to that house one night"—pointing to a shanty they were passing—"when I overheard four men talking about their adventures in search of me, and of the late that was in store for me should I be captured. I was to be hung at once, they said, and thus forewarned I made myself scarce. Another time a party of Federal soldiers came out to the lake after me, but they did not know me. They met me in a dug-out and inquired for my whereabouts. I set them on a false track, and actually took a glass of whiskey with them, pledging them to success in their mission, and they pulled off as innocent as sucking doves."

Lieut. DUZAN, in his successful search for the bloody-handed Bill, was ably assisted by Lieut. FERRIGAS, of the Federal army, and Officer MAY, of the Fourth District police. This arrest is the most important one that has been made by our city police for many a long day.

THE SEIZURE OF SPECIE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

At the request of the banking house of SAMUEL SLATER & Co., a commission, consisting of Gen. SHEPLEY, military commandant; W. N. MERCER, President of the Bank of Louisiana; THOMAS J. DURANT, a prominent lawyer and citizen, and Capt. HAGGERTY, of the Division Staff, as Recorder, was ordered by Gen. BUTLER to examine into the matter of his seizure of $50,000 in specie, and other property, at SAMUEL SLATER & Co.'s, at the same time of the seizure at the Consulate of the Netherlands, and to decide whether there was sufficient evidence of SLATER & Co. having aided and comforted the enemy to continue to hold the money and other property for adjudication by the Department at Washington. The Commission held four protracted meetings, examined the books of the firm, a vast amount of documentary testimony, and a number of witnesses, and finally made the following report, which will be acted upon:

REPORT.

The Commission has heard the evidence on both sides, consisting of admitted facts, affidavits, books of S. SLATER & Co. of a commercial character, and documents; has also listened to full arguments on each side of the cause, and having matured deliberation on the whole case, has reached the following conclusions:

First—The admitted facts that SLATER & Co. had seized $50,000 in gold coin at the time of the approach of the United States forces, and we being questioned as to the same, strenuously denied such its existence, and existence—facts that have not been in any way explained by SLATER & Co. in the trial, tend to raise a violent presumption that these $50,000 may be the same which were sent by A. J. GUIZOT Confederate Treasurer, from the Mint; and this presumption is by no means weakened by the singular obscurity in which SLATER & Co. have left the affair of the other sum of $50,000 in gold, which apparently was made up by HEWITT, NEARON & Co.'s check on the Chatham Bank, for $20,000, and the remainder by payment from SLATER & Co.'s own funds. In addition to this, the testimony of WRIGHT, compared with that of CERVILLE RIVES, brings the two transactions—if two there were—of the two kegs of specie upon the same day, or within two consecutive days, and the whole of the testimony on SLATER & Co.'s side go, so far, as to raise a presumption that the seizure of gold seized by the United States is the same that Guizot refused to receive from the Mint, and if it rested upon circumstantial evidence, we would feel bound to declare that there was good ground for holding it as being the above. But the Commission has before it on the other hand the above testimony of HAYNES & BOYNE, whose affidavits have been allowed to go in without affording the Commission the benefit of a viva voce examination, and these witnesses swear positively that the kegs of gold presented to GUIZOT were actually taken away by GUIZOT's agent from SLATER & Co.'s banking-house. This positive testimony the Commission is bound to regard as outweighing the suspicious circumstances which lead to show identity, and, therefore, determines "there is no reasonable cause to believe that the specie and property seized by the United States in the banking house of SAMUEL SLATER & Co. in the property of the Confederate States or of any department or office thereof."

Having come to this conclusion from the evidence upon the questions of the identity of the gold seized, and that destined for GUIZOT in exchange for the silver in specie from the Mint, the Commission heard no evidence going to show that "the said specie and other property have been used in any way to aid the Confederate States, or any officers thereof, in concealing any property of the Confederate States."

Having thus disposed of the first and second points, the Commission now proceeds to the last, to inquire "whether said SLATER & Co. have in any way so acted in behalf of this rebellion as ought to cause the further detention of said specie and other property for hearing before the Department in Washington."

It was in evidence before the Commission, by the testimony of RAYMOUR, President of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company, that GUIZOT had informed him, on or about the 21st of April, that inasmuch as the bank was drained of silver coin and needed a large amount to pay off its bill holders, $50,000 in silver coin could be procured by him from GUIZOT, the Treasurer of the Mint, for a like sum in gold; and that GUIZOT had informed him he wished to change the silver for gold, in order that he could more conveniently carry it off. This conversation with RAYMOUR, in the view taken by the Commission, fixes upon SLATER a knowledge of the design entertained by GUIZOT of withdrawing the money in the Mint from the reach of the Government of the United States; and shows further that SLATER, being a director of the bank, by making with it the arrangement on behalf of GUIZOT, directly aided the latter in carrying off the funds of the Mint, and so assisted in thwarting the military operations of the United States.

Whether any or what penalty in scire or mulct be, by law, attached to such conduct, the Commission does not know. They think that under no circumstances can it possibly exceed the amount which GUIZOT was assisted to carry away; and, therefore, that all specie or other property seized, beyond the $50,000 in gold, should be released, and that with regard to such surplus there is no cause for further detention.

With regard to the $50,000 in gold, the Commission thinks there is ground for detention until the proper Department at Washington can be heard from.

The undersigned having by their judgment done all that by the strict requirements of law they felt themselves called upon to perform, and being now at most respectfully to submit that, in their opinion, as citizens and men, in consideration of the penance Mr. S. SLATER has already undergone, it seems proper to them to suggest to Gen. BUTLER, that in the exercise of his discretion, he should, in laying this matter before the proper Department at Washington, recommend as advisable a lenient course, looking toward a restoration of the money in case such action should not be incompatible, in his opinion, with other form of recommendation, as the General might think proper.

GEO. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.
W. N. MERCER,
THOS. J. DURANT,
P. HAGGERTY, Capt. and A. D. C. Recorder.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Delta* publishes the following paragraph:

"If there be one man in New-Orleans who, more than all other men, deserves well of his country, that man is Mr. JOHN *Mc*CLURE, editor and proprietor of the *True Delta*. He has been faithful among the faithless, and was bold and manly in a time of danger. We commend him to the President of the United States, to Secretary SEWARD, and to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. He has done more for the cause of freedom and American nationality than all the other newspaper Editors in the State of Louisiana. We trust that President LINCOLN will, in some signal way, evince his appreciation of the plack of this brave Editor. Long may the *True Delta* live."

The *Picayune* says, in reference to the Flour Famine:

"It is provoking to know that, in the midst of our absolute distress for this prime necessity of life, there has been and still is a fair supply at the Passes of the river, awaiting transportation to the city, but which the lack of means of such transportation deprives us of. So few are the tugboats at command, that but one vessel can be brought up at a time. The result is that, in the absence of a fair competition, the cargoes are purchased at speculative prices, and held at the present enormous rates, which, to the greater portion of our suffering population, are, in point of fact, prohibitory. Is there no way of remedying this oppressive evil?"

The *National Advocate* of the 9th, has the following:

"The city was rife with rumors yesterday, some of them of a most improbable character. Among other things, it was freely asserted that Baton Rouge had been recaptured by the Confederates. We have been most positively assured that there is no truth in this report, but on the contrary, that the chief of guerrillas infesting that locality had been captured and brought to this city on one of the gunboats. The United States flag was said to be flying on the Capitol at 2 o'clock on Monday last."

The *Delta* of the 9th says:

"The Maine Regiment, that for some time past has dotted Lafayette-square with its white tents, was yesterday placed under marching orders, and has gone somewhere, whither we know not. Just as the regiment was preparing to leave the Square, the musket of one of the soldiers was accidentally discharged, killing one man and severely wounding the arm of another. The Square is again open to the public."

The following letter has been received by a gentleman of New-Orleans:

C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, May 26, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst. has been received. It is of the opinion of the Secretary of War that persons between the ages of 18 and 35 years, liable to conscription, may be mustered into corps of partisan rangers.

Respectfully,
A. T. BLEDSOE,
Assistant Secretary of War.

LATEST FROM GALVESTON.

HOW THE FOURTH WAS CELEBRATED.

From the Delta of the 9th.

The United States mail steamship *Rhode Island* arrived from before Galveston yesterday. The bombardment of the city had not yet commenced.

On the 4th of July, a British brig, subsequently found to be the *Richard O'Brien*, from Kingston, loaded with contraband stores, was discovered lying off the Island of Galveston. A couple of boats, one under the command of Acting Master EDMUNDS, and the other under that of our good-looking friend Paymaster DOUGLAS, were immediately lowered from the *Rhode Island*. The brig throughout was run ashore, when the crew skedaddled out of harm's way. On boarding, it was found that it was impossible to move her, and it was accordingly resolved to destroy the vessel by fire, which was at once done.

As a further fitting celebration of the glorious Fourth, the boats' crews landed and planted the Stars and Stripes upon the "sacred soil" of Texas. While this was doing, quite a considerable rebel force, consisting of a regiment of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, with four pieces of artillery, were discovered coming on at a double quick. Having only a few men to resist such overwhelming numbers, our boys immediately took to their boats at a double quickey.

The Secession forces opened fire with considerable zeal, but remarkably bad aim, none of the boys sustaining damage. An answering fire was soon returned by the Federal war-vessel, doing considerable execution; a member of the "secesh" suddenly finding themselves bereft of their livers. Believing the place a little too hot for their constitutions, the Texan troops vamoosed, or, as we presume they will term it, made a "retreat of vast strategical importance" to save their bacon. And so ended the Fourth in these mean quite latitudes.

CURIOUS NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The following version of the news from Mexico, which reached New-Orleans, is found in a Spanish paper called the *Estrella*:

"The extraordinary uncertainty of news from Mexico still leaves us in great doubt. We learn from the latest advices published, the following, which is given by a war correspondent from Mexico, who says:

"The city root of the French, which has been so generally spoken of, turns out to be quite a different affair. The French, on approaching Puebla, detached a small force for picket or outpost, and placed it at some distance from the main body, in such a way that it might be surprised and routed by the stronger forces. But the main body of the division, which had time to come up before the effect of this success was entirely removed, deployed in forces, charged the Mexicans, who, without further resistance, fell back upon the Capital, not only abandoning their camp, but the City of Puebla itself, was immediately occupied by the enemy; and on the 17th of the present month the French troops took possession of this City, that, placing a garrison in the place of the city itself.

"The government in this city has been extremely great for the last few days, but quiet is being gradually restored, and workmen are busily engaged in erecting quarters and camps for the French troops. Gen. ALMONTE has not yet arrived, but he is momentarily expected. I am sorry that we have not at hand his last proclamation, that I might send you a copy. A military board at once took charge of the government of the city. Rumors are rife, but the greatest is that ZARAGOZA, DOBLADO, CUMBRERAS and GONZALEZ ORTEGA will besiege the city. It is not known, as yet, where Zaragoza has gone to, but it is generally believed that he is at Guadalajara. We may soon know all given further details, and whatever items may come to hand."

THE GUERRILLA RAIDS.

Gen. Nelson at Nashville, with Heavy Reinforcements.

The Town of Henderson, Ky., Occupied by Guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 19.

Gen. NELSON arrived at Nashville, on Thursday, with heavy reinforcements, and assumed command there.

The town of Henderson has been occupied by about forty guerrillas, who were cheered and treated with the greatest consideration by many citizens, upon their entering the town.

ARCHI DIXON and others were negotiating with the rebel Col. JOHNSON to withdraw his guerrillas from Henderson. Many of the inhabitants have gone to Evansville for safety.

The steamer *Commerce*, Capt. ARCHER, bound from Memphis to Louisville, stopped below Henderson, deeming it unsafe to pass.

Gen. GREENE CLAY SMITH now commands our forces at Lexington, *vice* WARD; and here is a prospect of stopping the rebel Col. MORGAN's recruiting operations, which were rather brisk during his late raid.

THE ATTACK ON CYNTHIANA.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 16th.

The messenger of the Adams Express Company, who left this city yesterday morning, on the Covington road, for Lexington, returned last evening, and gives us the following statements:

"The train reached Cynthiana at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, and was detained by order of Col. LAZBEAR, commanding that point, until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Capt. GLASS, with his cannon, was on board this train. About 4 o'clock three battalions of cavalry were seen approaching from the east, west and center of the town, and one of these parties fired on the train. Some sixteen shots struck the express car. The messenger laid down on the floor, and protected himself behind his safe.

Capt. GLASS at once had his cannon, ammunition and horses disembarked, and he started over to the west side of the town, where Col. LAZBEAR had his infantry posted. The messenger does not believe Capt. GLASS was killed, although it was so reported. The train was immediately backed down and started for Covington. When it reached Boyd's Station the conductor telegraphed for orders, and he was instructed to return to Covington. As the train left Boyd's it was fired on by a party in ambush.

The following is another version of the affair:

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. FULTON, Superintendent of the Licking Valley Railroad, was advised by a dispatch from Lieut.-Col. LAZBEAR, commanding at Cynthiana, that MORGAN, with a force estimated 1,500 men, was between that place and Paris, menacing both towns. About an hour later, the operator at Cynthiana telegraphed that MORGAN's men had made a furious attack upon the place, and that he was ordered to remove his instruments. Nothing further was heard from him, the rebels having cut the wires a few minutes afterward. At 5½ o'clock, the down passenger train passed Boyd's Station, which is six miles this side of Cynthiana. Conductor VANDYKE telegraphed Mr. FULTON that he remained at Cynthiana as long as safety would permit, when he moved off amidst a shower of bullets. He thought the chances were against the Union forces. The bridge over Elkhorn Creek, about seven miles North of Lexington, was destroyed by the rebels yesterday afternoon. At dark last evening information was received in Covington that a force of one hundred and forty rebels was encamped at a place called Verona, in Boone County, within eighteen miles of Covington. It was also rumored that the enemy had invested Falmouth, which is on the railroad, thirty-nine miles from the city, and that they would probably burn the railroad bridge at that point last night.

The Mayor, we learn, received a dispatch last evening, which reports the loss of the cannon and the capture of the town, but does not mention the death of Capt. GLASS.

Our reporter left Covington at midnight last night. The town was quiet, and the telegraph office had closed. They had no confirmation of the capture of Cynthiana or the death of Capt. GLASS.

FROM PENSACOLA AND KEY WEST.

Arrival of Steamer Star of the South.

The United States steam transport *Star of the South*, Capt WEMMELL, arrived at this port last evening. She sailed from Pensacola July 11, and Key West 14th. Left at Pensacola United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes* and schooner *Morid Wood*; also ship *Young Eagle*, bark *Evelyn* and brig *C. P. O'Brien*, the latter to sail on the 12th inst. for New-York. She also left at Key West the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, flag ship; United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, United States steamer *Quaker City*, United States steamer *Pamona*, United States steam frigate *St. Lawrence*, United States bark *Pursuit*. Also prize steamer *Adela*, captured by the *Quaker City*, and prize schooner loaded with cotton, taken by the steamer *Pamona*.

The *Star of the South* brings the following passengers:

Maj. P. P. Yard, U. S. Paymaster and Clerk, Dr. J. Campbell, Capt. R. H. Jackson, Lieut. Wm. L. Hasken, U. S. A. Chaplain, T. B. Hudson, Lieut. Wm. L. Hamilton, Lieut. R. C. Perry, of the Seventy-fifth N. Y. V.; Mrs. S. Hedges, Mrs. Alice Pepper, P. Murphy, P. Haubon, James Wallinan, James Kavanagh, D. Lackie, W. C. Mayer, H. T. Vanaman—and 56 in steerage.

TOURNIQUETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Legislatures of Connecticut and New-Hampshire, and the Governor of Maine, have ordered the soldiers from those States to be supplied with LEFFERS's Elastic Tourniquets, so that a full supply may be ready upon the battle-field, and in the possession of those liable to be wounded.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Everything Quiet, and the Health of the Troops Improving.

Wounded National Soldiers Being Re-Released by the Rebels.

A List of Those Arrived at Fortress Monroe.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

Everything here is remarkably quiet.

The health of the troops is gradually improving.

The Federal soldiers who were wounded and taken prisoners during the battles of the seven days are now being released on their parole by the Rebels, to be exchanged at some future time.

Lieut.-Col. SYMES, who accompanied the flag of truce boat to Aiken's Landing, returned on Friday with the following officers and men. They were sent North to occupy the hospitals waiting to receive them. All of the wounded will be returned without any delay. Many of these reported killed are only wounded. A list of these prisoners not wounded will be obtained as soon as possible.

Middle Tenn. 25th Wounded.
W. C. Beseeliere 4th Penn. Hospital Steward.
G. B. Hanky, 4th Regulars, Capt. J. Carnes, 12th N. Y.
Lieut. E. W. Gaze, 5th N. Y.
Lieut. W. D. Wright, 6th N. Y.
Lieut. J. K. Foster, 21st Pa.
Capt. D. T. Corbin, 24 Vt.
Lieut. J. Roberts, 34 Pa.
Lt.-Col. J. C. Spear, 61st Pa.
Capt. N. Jackson, 100th N. Y.
Capt. Geo. Cure, 60th N. Y.
Capt. O. H. Nevlin, 1st Pa.
Lieut. W. S. Walton, 34th N. J.
Capt. J. S. Carter, 12th N. J.
Lieut. M. S. Melville, 1st N. Y.
Lieut. Sherman, 34 Penna.
Lieut. J. Martien, 73d N. Y.
Lieut. S. H. Bailey, 7th Pa.
Lieut. C. J. Brown, 2d Me.
Capt. E. Pinole, 2d Pa.
Capt. T. Spaulan, 12th N. J.
Sergt. R. J. Wright, 12th N. J.
Maj. E. G. Woodward, 24 Pa.
Lieut. W. J. Patterson, 83d Pa.
Lt. J. A. Burger, 1st U. S.
Lt. G. E. Lowry, 44th N. Y.
Capt. F. W. Stanhope, 12th U. S.
Capt. J. M. Whistle, 6th N. Y.
Lt. C. H. Hatch, 4th N. J.
Lt. W. H. Eldridge, 4th N. J.
Lt. J. W. Jones, 4th U. S.
Capt. O. Beatch, 7th N. Y.
Capt. O. Hoyrh, 20th N. Y.
Lt. A. Miller, 20th Mass.
Lt. C. E. Hartwell, 11th U. S. I.
Lt. M. Caste, 72d Penn.
G. L. Davis, 20th Penn.
Capt. Jew. White, 8th Penn.
J. W. Boynton, 10th N. Y.
L. L. Johnson, 1st Mich.
W. F. Rodine, 4th N. J.
D. C. Reynolds, 1st Mich.
J. S. Gall, 72 Penn.
E. E. Hoit, 7th N. Y.
J. Morgan, 4th N. J.
D. Lowle, 61st N. Y.
Corp. R. A. Roanting, 10th Mich.
Corp. Dan'l Taller, 95th Penn.
H. Reilley, 61st Penn.
W. Armot, 4th N. J.
A. H. Manson, 14th U. S. Inf.
Sergt. O. Kelly, 2d Penn.
Capt. J. C. Light, 102d Penn.
Capt. J. Campbell, 34th
Capt. W. Easley, 63d Penn.
Serg. F. Ratchlith U. S. Inf.
Capt. S. J. Thompson, Co. F, 22d Massachusetts.
Gen. Lynch, Co. B, 6th Mass.
J. Horrom, Co. B, 64th N. Y.
M. M. Grant, Co. H, 14th U. S.
R. H. Rynkham, Co. F, 16th Massachusetts.
First-Lieut. G. A. Washburn, Co. C, 22d Massachusetts.
A. Lane, Co. B, 22d Mass.
G. Stoddard, Co. D, 16th Mass.
A. Peasley, 22d Mass.
L. Sanborn, Co. D, 16th Mich.
A. Emerson, Co. B, 22d Mich.
D. H. Lomb, Co. E, 22d U. S. Infantry.
J. Olmin, Co. C, 52d Penn.
J. Davis, Co. G, 62d Penn.
J. Tuck, Co. C, 1st N. J.
F. H. Bacon, Co. A, 22d Mass.
H. E. Lawber, Co. G, 49th Pa.
G. H. Woodward, Co. H, 52d Penn.
G. A. Steele, Co. B, 22d Mass.
G. Harris, Co. K, 11th Mass.
C. W. Butts, Co. F, 20th N. Y.
A. J. Healer, Co. I, 2d Penn.
Capt. J. Cushbertson, Co. H, 9th Penn. Res.
P. McNally, Co. E, 28th N. Y.
Wm. Bryan, Co. K, 2d Penn.
E. Butler, Co. C, 2d N. J.
Sergt. J. Rhendels, Co. D, 9th Penn. Res.
A. Freeman, Co. A, 1st N. J.
Sergt. J. S. Sharp, Co. A, 2d Penn. Reserves.
Lieut. J. M. Barber, Co. K, 5th Vermont.
L. Hill, Co. I, 52d Penn.
R. Sweets, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
A. Lake, Co. E, 4th Mich.
H. J. Fleming, Co. I, 1st Pa.
Sergt. Shaler, Co. I, 1st Mich.
B. Cook, Co. I, 2d Penn.
J. Lamb, Co. B, 1st Penna.
A. Cook, Co. C, 11th Pa.
H. Lufkins, Co. I, 2d Me.
D. Gallahan, Co. H, 6th Mass.
Lieut. B. Stearns, Co. L, 2d Mass.
Capt. J. McLeary, Co. H, 5th Penna. Reserves.
Maj. O. H. Retson, 24 N. Y.
A. Lester, Co. C, 4th Rhode Island Battery.
Ser. G. Ellis, Co. G, 19th N. Y.
Lieut. J. C. Chance, Co. I, 4th Penn. Reserves.
Lieut. C. A. Woodworth, Co. H, 44th New-York.
W. B. Mosher, Co. A, 12th New-York.
C. Belgrade, Co. D, 12th N. Y.
Capt. H. E. Howlett, Co. F, 20th New-York.
W. Bennett, Co. E, 4th N. J.
A. Watson, Co. H, 1st Penn.
M. W. Cavenar, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
J. Craig, Co. E, 4th Penn. Cav.
M. McCarty, Co. D, 8th Penn.
J. Roach, Co. K, 5th Penn. Reserves.
C. Hubbell, Co. F, 62d Penn.
A. Kelso, Co. F, 11th Penn.
C. Pogue, 61st Penn.
C. F. Gordon, 12th N. Y.
J. R. Vindell, 5th Penn.
J. C. McKinsh, 61st Penn.
Lieut. J. Brown, 61st Penn.
Capt. T. Chamberlain, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.
S. Dunbar, Co. C, 34 N. Y.
Capt. G. Truesdell, Co. H, 12th New-York.
W. Bradish, Co. C, 16th Michigan.
S. F. Morris, Co. F, 34 N. J.
R. Martin, Co. G, 24 U. S. I.
W. H. Bly, Co. C, 82d Penn.
N. J. Melly, Co. E, 7th P. R.
D. Rouge, Co. H, 22d Mass.
G. Clouse, Co. G, 9th Penn.
C. M. Tracy, Co. G, 49th Pa. R.

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

We have received a copy of the weekly Catawba Journal, published at Charlotte, N. C., which although of a not very recent date, furnishes some items of interest.

INSURRECTION AND TREASON.

From the Early County News.

We learn from reliable authority that FARVELL [illegible], WILLIAM [illegible] and [illegible], citizens of Calhoun County, Ga., have been arrested and tried at [illegible] for instigating negroes to insurrection and furnishing them with arms. It is said that they have been down on the coast, and have returned with plenty of money to buy wagons, mules, &c., and were inducing the negroes to go with them, ostensibly to make salt on the coast. The negroes were furnished with superior new guns, such as are not to be found in Georgia, and also with Federal officers' caps. The negroes say that they are to go into a camp of instruction to be drilled, and that they expected to raise a large force. All this and much more has been proved against these men—and what is the sentence of the jury which tried them? "To receive a sound whipping, to be tarred all over, and then ordered to quit the State!" Can this be so? If the reported facts have been proven, they are guilty of the vilest crime which human ingenuity can devise—guilty of instigating an insurrection among the negroes, and of treason against both the State of Georgia and the Confederate States. Now, is it safe to the community to suffer such inhuman wretches, such dangerous [illegible] to go at large? Common society forbids it. We utter our most solemn protest against it. The public safety demands that they should be placed in such a position as not to jeopardise the property and the lives of our fellow-citizens, or to afford aid and comfort to the enemy invading our territory—this must be either perpetual imprisonment or death.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

From the Catawba Journal.

The Savannah News, of the 20th inst., contains the notices annexed: [illegible] the order of Gen. MERCER, and the accompanying card of Major LOCKE, Chief Commissary, published in another column. It will be seen that the flour recently seized, by order of the former, while in transitu from this city to Macon, will be sold to families at the store of Messrs. BENHAM & BALDWIN, at [illegible] per barrel. The patriotic and praiseworthy object of the military authorities in the steps which have been adopted, to put a stop to merciless speculation in breadstuffs, and to protect our people against the evils of monopoly and extortion."

While upon this subject we regard it proper in remarking that molasses and sugar command fabulous prices in Charlotte, and it is the consequence of the conduct of a few soulless speculators who are determined to make money even at the sacrifice of blood, our liberties, institutions and honor. The wives and daughters of thousands who are now upon the battlefield, or buried beneath the soil, are almost deprived of these necessaries in consequence of the conduct of a few of that class to whom we have referred, who are holding for higher prices. Molasses that did not cost over sixty cents a gallon, commands $4 75. Sugar bought for from 3 to 4 cents can be sold at 30 to 40 cents, but that is not regarded a sufficient profit.

We attach no blame to our mercantile community—our grocery merchants—for they have long since disposed of their early supplies at low figures, and have recently bought at high prices, but there is a class of men who have purchased at low figures and have stored their purchases to speculate on, and they are holding for larger prices.

We hope the day is not far distant when Government officers will examine cellars in Charlotte and seize such articles as are being held for speculation, and like Gen. MERCER, of Savannah, order its distribution among the needy, at reasonable figures. The Government ought to protect the needy families of its soldiers against the unwarrantable greed of a class of men who are doing as much if not more injury to the people of the country than has been done by the blackest-hearted Connecticut or Massachusetts Abolitionist.

We unhesitatingly advocate martial law, and the seizure and confiscation of all goods held by persons for speculative purposes, who are not engaged, legitimately, as merchants.

Search the cellars and warehouses, for in them will be found hundreds if not thousands of barrels of molasses and sugar, &c., &c., held back for heavy speculation. The people ought not to submit to such unwarrantable extortion any longer.

Mr. I. F. G. MYERS writes to the *Journal*:

"The army must be supplied with breadstuffs, and if the wheat has proved a failure, amounting, perhaps, to a half, and as corn meal cannot be preserved in a proper state for wholesome food, it is necessary that we should produce something else as a substitute for wheat. Peas are a most wholesome food for the army. Let the farmers turn their attention to the cultivation of an abundance of that vegetable; they will command a good price."

Upon which the *Bulletin* remarks:

"The panic about wheat being a failure, has about played out. It is now believed that we will have an abundant crop, and as twice the usual breadth of land is in wheat, the yield will be enormous."

THE PARTISAN RANGERS.

From the Bulletin.

The Conscription law will go into operation in a few days, when all recruiting for partisans will be prohibited, orders having already been issued by the Secretary of War. You cannot have more than a [illegible] to make your choice. A partisan company of Mounted Rifles is now forming in Charlotte, N. C., intended to join Gen. "Stonewall" JACKSON, and only want about ten more men to enable them to go into a camp of instruction near Charlotte. If any one intending to join this partisan company will send [illegible] name and Post-office to this office, they can secure membership and remain at home until ordered to join their camp of instruction. The recruits will be furnished with everything except horses for which they will be paid the usual hire for cavalry horses. Pay, rations and uniform same as regular cavalry, and will be paid by the Government for all property captured from the enemy.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The Bank of Commerce at Newbern, now doing business at Company's Shops, has declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. on its capital stock. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern and the Bank of Washington are both doing business at Greensboro', and the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, of Washington, has been removed to Tarboro. The branch of the Bank of North Carolina of Newbern has been removed here, and does its business at the Principal Bank, we believe.

We see it stated in some of the papers that some doubt has been created in the minds of the people in regard to the value of the notes of those banks in circulation which have been compelled to leave Newbern and Washington. The public need not feel any apprehension on the subject. Their notes are as good as any, their assets having been removed to safe positions.

FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

From the Charleston Courier.

We conversed Monday afternoon with a gentleman just from Texas and the West, who gives us some very interesting particulars of the state of affairs on his route. He had been three weeks on the road, travelling by land most of the way, and crossing the Red River 25 miles below Vicksburgh. The latter place was then being bombarded, and numbers of the houses riddled.

At Shreveport three Yankee trading steamers with full cargoes came up to the town to trade. The parties on board exhibited counterfeit passports, and endeavored to pass themselves off as Confederates. Both of them brought between twenty and thirty thousand pairs of cotton cards, the balance of their cargo being composed of boots, shoes and other much needed articles in the South. The authorities, however, were too quick for them, and the military commander of the post seized the vessels, put the parties on board in prison, put up the goods at auction, and [illegible] over the proceeds to the Confederate Treasury. Two steamers of a similar character being reported below at the mouth of the Ouchita River, an expedition, consisting of a detachment of 400 men, was sent off to seize these also. Our informant did not learn the result at the time he left.

From the various plantations along the river below Vicksburgh, the enemy have impressed more than [illegible] negroes into service, besides taking off all the mules, wheelbarrows, spades, &c., they could lay hold of. They stated their object to be the digging of a canal for the purpose of cutting off Vicksburgh from the Mississippi, and thus get command of the whole river, enabling them to navigate without passing under the guns of our batteries. Vicksburgh, it is then said, will be as it were four or five miles out in the country. The general impression was, that they would succeed in this nefarious scheme, by the [illegible] of [illegible], our forces not being able to reach them.

The Yankees promised to return the negroes as soon as they had finished their canal. The people, however, have determined they shall never take Vicksburgh. The four thousand men they attempted to land were driven off with the loss of thirteen killed and a large number wounded. Had our batteries restrained their fire a little longer, it is believed the whole force could have been captured.

The enemy fired 15-inch shell at the town of Vicksburgh. These, where they struck the ground in different places, had made holes fully twelve feet deep. Our troops under VAN DORN are worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and are extremely eager for a fight. The army was very healthy, the positions around Vicksburgh being a succession of hills affording fine camping ground with excellent water. Provisions were also coming in plentifully.

The people are burning their cotton almost everywhere along the river, and far back in the country. This feeling is universal, and they do not consider it any sacrifice. One widow lady who had about eight hundred bales, had set fire to it and burned every bale. When told beforehand that there was no danger for her, she replied that she felt anxious and uneasy in having it around her. Even in Texas, every man has his cotton so stored as to be able to apply the torch when necessary. Some had their bales piled on foundations of lightwood.

The grain crop in Texas, from the Rio Grande to Red River, this year, is the largest one ever [illegible] in that State. Occasionally small patches of cotton are seen, [illegible] this is planted for home use.

The conscription [illegible] being enforced in Texas, and the Governor has summoned every man between 18 and 45 to organize for the defence of the State.

An order had been [illegible] for every family to leave [illegible]. It [illegible] been determined, in the case of Vicksburgh, to defend it to the last. This order has been complied with, except by some seven families. The parties being suspected, their homes were searched, when the stars and stripes were discovered, intended to be hung out should the Federals take the city. All those guilty of this treason were taken out immediately and hung.

Our informant tells a good joke played off by the newsboys upon Picayune BUTLER, on his landing in New-Orleans. They collected together and proceeded to the levee, where BUTLER was to land. As he stepped on shore, they shouted in chorus, "Here's your extra *Picayune*." The boys had no papers with them, and the effect produced was irresistible.

THE ADVANCE OF BUELL.

A special dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated Knoxville, 4th, says:

"BUELL's forces, estimated at 30,000 strong, have all crossed the Tennessee. It is supposed that they may make a feint movement on Chattanooga to cover movements by the way of North Alabama on Rome, Ga. Foraging parties of the enemy are reported to have reached Wills' Valley, above Shell Mound. The Federal forces under Gen. MORGAN still hold the Cumberland Gap. A sharp cavalry skirmish occurred at Clinch's Valley, Wednesday last. Several of the enemy are reported killed. Our loss was two wounded."

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* of July 4 says:

"The enemy has retired to the position whereon he landed, now some three weeks or more. Grimball's has been entirely abandoned. Our pickets went over the place on Thursday, finding no troops, but every evidence of their having been there. Several newspapers were picked up and brought into camp; also, a farewell letter, elegantly addressed to 'Secesh,' stating that the climate was too unhealthy to permit a longer stay, and promising another visit. The enemy are now in force at Legare's, but it is supposed that they are also moving off. The battery of Parrot guns near Secessionville has been abandoned, and the guns removed.

"It was a very simple earthwork, thrown up with apparent haste, and by no means formidable. Their intrenchments were also very slight. Near the battery was found a painted board, with the following significant inscription: 'Six miles from Charleston, 16 June, 1862. Five minutes to hell.' Some are disposed to view this movement as the end of the Summer campaign, unless the enemy make some demonstration of an attack by sea. The defeat at Richmond, however, we are induced to believe, will postpone such a movement for a indefinite period, if not effectually check it altogether. Several transports, with troops, are reported to have been seen going northward yesterday."

THE REBEL LOSSES AT RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Granada Appeal.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

A sad and dreary day, with driving clouds and pouring rain from the East, gloom above and around us, the long, terrible battle still raging near enough for us to hear the dull, heavy thunders of the artillery mingled with the fitful soughs of the storm. It is, indeed, with a sorrowful heart that your correspondent continues his fragmentary notes of the great struggle for the Capital; for along every street the ambulances are to be seen slowly moving with the wounded, and in many a home lies some loved one killed in the fight of yesterday. Richmond is desolate, and a voice of lamentation like that heard in Ramah goes up for her children. I have just seen the placid face of a dear young friend set in the rigid lines of death, a gallant Lieutenant, not yet twenty, who fell pierced with three balls by the side of his battery—so young, so fair, so brave, so gentle, that the heart of the most insensible of his enemies must have relented at the sight of such a sacrifice. Alas, there are hundreds of such cases, and to-day every city and hamlet of the South unites its mournings with the mournings of Richmond—

"But things like this, you know, must be
In every famous victory."

Truth to say, though this city has suffered severely ever since this cursed war was begun by the brutal tyrant at Washington, and counts its losses upon many fields,—Bull Run, Manassas, Ball's Bluff, Kernstown, Roanoke Island, Donelson, Williamsburgh, the Seven Pines,—it has never so fully experienced the dire calamities of war as in the battle of last evening. The Purcell Battery, commanded by young WILLIE PEGRAM, of whom I spoke in a former letter, has been literally annihilated. On Thursday morning last it numbered 140 members—three hours ago I saw all that was left of it, hardly a dozen men, weary, and broken down with seven days' service in unintermitted fighting. The officers, with the exception of the Captain, have all been killed; the privates, to the number of 115 or 120, have been either killed or wounded; the horses lie piled up around the guns on the field; and the little remnant of the brave corps has been granted leave of absence, to gather strength and fill up its ranks. The Letcher Artillery has suffered heavily, losing one of its lieutenants, CHARLES ELLIS MUNFORD, son of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, many of its men, and nearly all of its horses. Capt. JOHN STEWART WALKER, of the light infantry, was killed while gallantly leading his command, and Col. THOS. P. AUGUST, the law partner of Gen. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War, has been severely wounded.

But I turn from these local casualties, which can have slight interest for your readers, and which I only mention to show how fearfully the defence of the capital has told upon its own citizens, to speak of the progress of the struggle which possesses a grave interest for every man and woman in the Confederacy. It was not until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon that our pursuing regiment came up with the main body of the enemy near New-Market, on their retreat to the gunboats on James River. As usual, they made their stand in a wood, beyond an open space eight hundred yards wide, which their batteries could command. The attacking force, which consisted of portions of MAGRUDER's, LONGSTREET's and A. P. HILL's Divisions, resolutely advanced across the cleared ground, under a withering fire, and entering the thicket, were driven back with considerable slaughter. Quickly forming, they made a second onset, and were a second time repulsed. With indomitable pluck, a third attack was made, but was met with such obstinate resistance, that a third time the gallant fellows were compelled to retire across the open field, now greatly incumbered with the fallen bodies of their comrades, and all slippery with blood.

It was, indeed, an awful conflict, and for a time it seemed that a serious check had been sustained by our hitherto victorious troops. But, receiving reinforcements, they rushed forward to a fourth attack, and drove the enemy from their position, taking twelve pieces of artillery. This happened about dusk. A change in the wind in the afternoon brought the sound of the cannonade very distinctly to our ears, while nearly at the same time a rapid fire was opened by the Yankee gunboats, which shelled the shores for an hour or two, and caused some doubt as to the exact direction in which the battle was going on. I have been able to gather no further particulars of the troops engaged on our side, than that the heaviest fighting was done by the Brigades of TOOMBS, COBB and WRIGHT, of Georgia; KERSHAW of South Carolina, and PICKETT.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is slowly recovering from his wound, and has gone to the Amelia Springs for the benefit of the pure country air.

JOHN M. DANIEL, of the *Examiner*, who, acting aid to Gen. D. H. Hill, was wounded on Friday evening last so severely that it was thought his arm would have to be amputated, is greatly improved. DIXIE.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Among the captured vehicles observed on our streets last Saturday, was a traveling dispensary—that is, a carriage in the form of an ambulance, containing a large medicine chest, with drawers, table for compounding prescriptions, and every convenience for administering to the sick and wounded in the camp or field. A long train of pontoon carriages, from which the boats had been removed, were abandoned by the Yankees, and have since been brought in. The mortality in the enemy's hospital at Savage's farm, is very heavy. In burying their dead the Yankees dig trenches thirty feet long and about eighteen inches deep, in the lot surrounding the dwelling, and there deposit the corpses, each wrapped in a blanket, and with no coffin. Mr. SAVAGE's estate has already been desolated by the enemy, and this vast cemetery, in the very shadow of this house, will by no means increase its attractions.

Among the citizens who have been sent by the Yankees down below as prisoners are Dr. [illegible] (formerly of Richmond,) and the two Messrs. FISHER. These gentlemen were all "disloyal" to the flag.

The lines of telegraph extending to the different Federal camps, some of which still remain, display much ingenuity of construction. Several coils of telegraph wire, left behind on the retreat, were to have been used probably in continuing the line of communication to the "rebel" Capital.

"ORA," the correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, says that Hon. Mr. WICKLIFFE, the Union M. C. of Kentucky, has been totally deserted by his family relatives. One of his sons, Col. WICKLIFFE, commands the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, in the Confederate army; another son, ROB. WICKLIFFE, Ex-Gov. of Louisiana, with his two nephews, also joined our standard. Another one, Col. CHAS. WICKLIFFE, who was killed at Shiloh in one of the most gallant charges of that battle, and whose conspicuous heroism and bravery have never yet been done justice to—the Capt. NAT. WICKLIFFE, who was aid to the lamented Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSON, and who is still in the service. Even the wife of this poor, demented old man has declared that she could not side with him, and she would never again cross the Ohio; and both of his daughters, Mrs. Judge MERRICK, formerly of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Senator YULEE, of Florida, have also left him alone in his shame.

Verily, "the way of the traitor is hard." Deserted by wife, children and friends, what does he care to live? He should select his own rope, his own gallows, and the "minute" of his escape from the world's scorn.

The *Rockingham* (Va.) *Register* says: "Our farmers are now very busy in securing their harvests of hay and wheat—more busy than usual, in consequence of the scarcity of hands and the difficulty of their procurement. The harvest is a very fine one, much heavier and finer than usual. It cheers [illegible] to see our farmers [illegible] the crop which the Yankees hoped [illegible]. The yield [illegible]. If we have to continue to fight on for the possession of our independence, *the grain crop of the Valley of Virginia will be sufficient, without an accident, to feed an army for* [illegible] *months.*"

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that, "from the most accurate estimate that can be made from the returns of the Probate Judges and Sheriffs of [illegible] Counties, Alabama has sent to the war, from first to last, about sixty-five thousand men, out of a voting population of some eighty-five thousand. Of these the State has armed [illegible] thousand, and equipped eight thousand. Alabama also turned over to the Confederacy twenty-one thousand of arms, captured by her own troops from Mount Vernon Arsenal."

"Heavens!" exclaims the Mobile *Advertiser*, "what a battle-cry was that with which the First Louisiana began this great fight before Richmond—'Remember Orleans, boys, and BUTLER, the beast!' The memory of BUTLER cost many a Hessian his life on that long field of rout and slaughter."

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, of the 9th inst., learns that reliable information has been received there that on Monday, as two of the gunboats of the enemy were ascending the Santee, they were attacked by some of our troops stationed there as a guard. One of them, getting aground on a sand-bar, was captured by our men. It is reported that 100 Yankees were killed and wounded in this affair. The object of the boats, it is presumed, was to destroy the Northeastern Railroad bridges.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE REBELS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CORINTH, Friday, July 11, 1862.

Intelligence from Central Mississippi, received here during the last forty-eight hours, confirms the previous reports of the concentration of a powerful rebel force at Vicksburgh. VAN DORN's and BRECKINRIDGE's divisions, together about twenty thousand strong, have been sent to the defence of that city. The other divisions of BRAGG's army—that lately commanded by himself and Gen. POLK—are reported to have fallen back from the vicinity of Tupelo Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to the junction of the latter with the road running eastward from Vicksburgh. The force that evacuated Fort Pillow, and was until lately at Grenada, is also said to have gone southward. It is difficult to perceive what these movements mean. Probably they are made to guard against a Federal demonstration in the rear by forces expected to be sent down the Mississippi by Gen. GRANT.

The reported appearance of HARDEE's Division in Northern Alabama, seems to have some foundation in fact. It is now believed here that it is intended for the reinforcement of the body concentrated at Chattanooga for the defence of that place. At all events, it may be considered certain that Gen. BUELL will not be able to occupy Chattanooga without overcoming the resistance of a considerable body of the enemy. That town is altogether too important a point, opening, as its possession will, both Georgia and North Carolina to invasion, and render the abandonment of the rebel armories and foundries at Rome necessary, to warrant its bloodless surrender.

The impossibility of preventing illegitimate intercourse between this part of the South and central Mississippi, owing to the extension of our lines, made it very probable that the rebel generals were thoroughly posted as to the disposition of our troops and the weakness of our front arising from their scattering along the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio railroads. How well outsiders are informed in this respect, and how well they know how to appreciate the advantages the discentration of our forces gives them, appears, from the following paragraph from a correspondence in a late number of the Memphis-Grenada *Appeal*:

"Gen. WALLACE's Division of Gen. HALLECK's army, which is now at Memphis, is said to consist of thirteen regiments, or say about 5,000 effective men. I learn that SHERMAN is at Grand Junction, with a column of about 25,000 men. The enemy is also represented to have stationed a force of 1,000 at Bolivar, as many at Jackson, and the same number at Somerville, in West Tennessee. *Thus we see the late army of Halleck scattered and weakened by reason of the so-called conquest of Tennessee, and our prospect for successfully destroying the enemy in the next campaign in the West, becomes brighter.*"

Since the evacuation of Corinth a good deal has been said and written about the demoralization of the rebel army and the prevalence of a disposition of the rank and file, especially among the new levies, to straggle off to their several homes. Knowing that some of the official statements on our side upon this subject are wholesome exaggerations, I have been inclined to receive reports in this regard with many grains of allowance. The following order, however, circulated in handbills throughout Mississippi, one of which has found its way here, shows, however, that after all the "rush to arms" in the invaded State is not by far as enthusiastic as the leaders of the rebellion desire us to believe:

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL DEPARTMENT, GRENADA, Miss., June 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—I. In conformity with instructions from Headquarters, Department of the West, to commanding officers of all posts, depôts and stations, surgeons in charge of all hospitals, and the Provost-Marshals at all points throughout the Department, will take immediate measures to arrest stragglers from the army, and collect them in sufficient numbers to forward them, under commissioned officers, to their respective commands.

II. All convalescents will be forwarded from hospitals, stations in neighborhoods under charge of a medical officer and non-commissioned officer to their respective regiments at the headquarters of the Department of the West in the field.

III. All commanders and Provost Marshals will send proper scouting parties throughout their respective districts to arrest and collect stragglers from the army and convalescents, and forward them, under proper guards, to their respective corps with the army.

IV. The civil authorities and magistrates and all patriotic citizens of every community in the States of Mississippi and Alabama are respectfully and urgently requested to aid in the enforcement of these orders, and in requiring that all enrolled men be made to report at once to the commanding officer of the nearest post or station to be forwarded to the army.

V. To enforce these orders and supervise the movements of men to the army under them, commanding officers and Provost Marshals will require such small forces as may be necessary to guard the passenger and freight trains, and examine the passports of individual passengers on all routes, in communication with the army.

VI. These orders, in conjunction with general orders No. 2, of the 29th May, emanating from these headquarters, as well as the circular of the 27th of May, issued by the Chief Surgeon, and all other orders issued having in view the return of enrolled men to the army, will be promptly and strictly observed, and measures taken for their enforcement.

By order of Brig.-Gen. RUGGLES, Com'g Dep't.
L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A. A. A. G.

Several rebel surgeons, released unconditionally from Camp Douglas, near Chicago, passed through here yesterday on their way South.

The whole of Gen. MITCHEL's division reached this point yesterday, and is now encamped a few miles to the south. It will be attached to the army of the Mississippi.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN ARKANSAS.

Col. FITCH, who was in command of the expedition which captured the rebel batteries below St. Charles on June 23, issued the following proclamation:

To the Inhabitants of Monroe County, Arkansas:

Guerrilla bands, raised in your vicinity, have fired from the woods upon the United States boats and transports in White River. This mode of warfare is that of savages. It is in your power to prevent it in your vicinity. You will therefore, if it is repeated, be held responsible in person and property. Upon a renewal of such attacks, an expedition will be sent against you to seize and destroy your personal property.

It is our wish that no occasion for such a course will arise, but that every man shall remain at home, in pursuit of his peaceful avocations, in which he will not be molested unless a continuance of such barbarous guerrilla warfare renders vigorous measures on our part necessary.

G. N. FITCH,
Colonel Commanding United States forces.

To which Gen. HINDMAN responded as follows:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 25, 1862.

COLONEL:—A copy of your proclamation of the 23d inst., addressed to the citizens of Monroe County, has come into my hands. I have the honor to inclose you a copy of an order recently issued by me, authorizing the formation of companies to operate at will, in the absence of specific instructions, against the forces of the United States Government, and accepting all such into the service and pay of the Confederate States. They are recognized by me, as the commander of this department, as Confederate troops, and I assert as indisputable, the right to dispose and use those troops along the banks of the White River, or wherever else I may deem proper, even should it prove annoying to you or your operations.

I have thought it but just that I should furnish you with a copy of my order that you may act advisedly; and I respectfully forewarn you that, should your threat be executed against any citizen of this district, I shall retaliate, man for man, upon the Federal officers and soldiers who now are, and hereafter may be, in my custody as prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Col. G. N. FITCH, commanding United States forces at St. Charles.

The following is the general order referred to in the above dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—I. For the more effectual annoyance of the enemy upon our rivers and in our mountains and woods, all citizens of this district, who *are not subject to conscription*, are called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men or infantry, as they prefer, arming and equipping themselves, and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.

II. When as many as ten men come together for this purpose, they may organize by electing a Captain, one Sergeant and one Corporal, and *will at once commence operations against the enemy*, without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Federal pickets, scouts, foraging parties and trains, and to kill pilots and others on gunboats and transports, attacking them day and night, and using the greatest vigor in their movements. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law, it will proceed to elect the other officers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to these headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and forage for the time actually in the field, as established by the affidavits of their Captains.

III. These companies will be governed, in all respects, by the same regulations as other troops. Captains will be held responsible for the good order, conduct, and efficiency of their men, and will report to these headquarters from time to time.

By command of Major-Gen. HINDMAN.
R. C. NEWTON, A. A. G.

* These italics are in the original.

The following is Col. FITCH's reply to HINDMAN's letter:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, ST. CHARLES, Ark., June 28, 1862.

Major-Gen. T. C. Hindman, Commanding C. S. Forces at Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: Yours of the 25th inst. was placed in my hands, under a flag of truce, this P. M., together with a copy of your General Order No. 17, dated 17th inst. You advise me that you have been placed in possession of a copy of my proclamation of the 23d inst., to the citizens of Monroe County, Arkansas, notifying them that they will be held responsible in person and property for any injury that themselves, or those raised in their midst might thereafter inflict, in the name or under the guise of that savage warfare, outlawed by the civilized world, known as guerrilla warfare.

You will permit me to suggest that your objections to my proclamation came with ill-grace from you, when accompanied with your own order above referred to, which order is but an encouragement to rapine and murder upon the part of those in this State, if there be such, so lost to all sense of honor as to avail themselves of your permission to commit such depredations. You must be aware that your captains of tens will soon become little else than highway bandits, more terrible to citizens of your own State than to soldiers and sailors of the United States. It was doubtless in pursuance of the policy indicated in your order that your troops who defended this place on the 17th fired upon a part of the crew of the *Mound City*, who were scalded by an accident to the machinery of that boat, while helpless in the river, into which they had sprung to relieve their tortures. It is believed that no troops of a civilized country would have dared to adopt such a course without being assured of their being sustained by their commanding officer, especially after the world knew that, when a similar accident happened to a Confederate gunboat, during the late naval engagement before Memphis, the United States soldiers and sailors had risked their lives to rescue those from the Mississippi, who, from the same cause, had sought relief by jumping overboard.

Your threat will not deter me from executing to the letter of my proclamation in every case in which my judgment dictates its propriety or necessity.

Very respectfully,
G. N. FITCH, Colonel Commanding.

BEAUREGARD'S FALSIFICATIONS.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY GEN. GRANGER.

The following is the statement made by Gen. GRANGER, which the telegraph referred to a few days since:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, July 4, 1862.

I have read with mingled feelings of surprise and regret a communication signed by G. T. BEAUREGARD, addressed to the Mobile *News* of the 19th ultimo—surprise, that facts so patent and so easily susceptible of proof, should be denied by him; and regret, that so weak, wicked and unholy a cause as is this cursed rebellion, should have rendered utterly false and unscrupulous a man whom, for fifteen years, I have always associated with all that was chivalric, high-minded and honorable.

The pursuit from Corinth I led with one brigade of my cavalry and a battery, leaving Farmington at noon on the 30th day of May. On the evening of the same day I came upon the rear guard of the enemy, whom I found strongly posted in the bottom of Tuscumbia Creek, eight miles south of Corinth. The next day this rear guard was driven out, and on Sunday, the 1st June, the pursuit recommenced. We passed Rienzi only two hours behind the retreating army, and found the bridges between Rienzi and Booneville so recently fired that the timbers were nearly all saved. My advanced guard came up with the enemy late in the afternoon of the 1st June, about four miles from Booneville, and chased them within one mile of the town, when it was halted by my order, on account of the lateness of the hour. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2d June I entered Booneville, and during all of that day my cavalry was constantly skirmishing with the enemy on every road leading southward and westward from Booneville to Twenty-mile Creek.

On the next day I made a reconnoissance in force toward Baldwin, driving the enemy across Twenty-mile Creek; and on the 4th another reconnoissance was made by Col. ELLIOTT, *via* Blacklands, with similar results. On the 10th, Baldwin and Guntown were occupied by my troops, which was as far as the pursuit has been carried.

Booneville is twenty-four miles by the railroad from Corinth, and Twenty-mile Creek is seven miles further. By the highway the distance from Corinth to Twenty-mile Creek is reckoned by the inhabitants at thirty-nine miles.

The facts of the "farmer's story" are these: I met at Gienzi, on Sunday, the 1st of June, the citizen whose house BEAUREGARD occupied while there, and his statement to me was that BEAUREGARD was much excited and utterly surprised at the explosion of the ordnance in the burning cars, fired by Col. ELLIOTT at Booneville; that he pronounced it to be at Corinth, and that he violently swore at a report that reached him that the explosions were at Booneville; that he sent all over town to ascertain the author of the rumor, and while engaged in this search a messenger arrived direct from Booneville, confirming the report that "the Yankees were there." Whereat, BEAUREGARD altered his route and galloped away immediately, taking the roundabout way of Blackland to Baldwin. This statement was made in the presence of several officers, and was entirely voluntary and unasked for.

Col. ELLIOTT arrived at Booneville on the 30th of May, at 2 o'clock A. M. He remained secreted in the woods east of the railroad until daylight, when he moved down upon the town, and was met by a body of about two hundred rebel cavalry, who incontinently fled at a volley from Capt. CAMPBELL's Second Michigan revolving rifles. This was the only resistance Col. ELLIOTT encountered. He found in the town about eight hundred well soldiers and two thousand sick and convalescent; but none were inclined to oppose him. On the contrary, at least five hundred wished to go back with him as prisoners, but it was impossible for him to take them.

The two thousand sick and convalescent found by Col. ELLIOTT were in the most shocking condition. The living and putrid dead were lying side by side together, festering in the sun, on platforms, on the track and on the ground, just where they had been driven off the cars by their inhuman and savage comrades. No surgeon, no nurses were attending them. They had had no water or food for one or two days, and a more horrible scene could scarcely be imagined.

Col. ELLIOTT set his own men to removing them to places of safety, and they were all so removed before he set fire to the depôt and cars, as can be proved by hundreds.

Gen. BEAUREGARD states that the burning of two or more cars is not enough to make him *frantic*. The exact number of the cars destroyed by Col. ELLIOTT is as follows:

Five cars loaded with small arms.
Five cars loaded with loose ammunition.
Five cars loaded with fixed ammunition.
Six cars loaded with officers' baggage.
Five cars loaded with clothing, subsistence stores, harness, saddles, &c.

Making a total of twenty-six cars, besides three pieces of artillery and one locomotive.

This of course does not include the depôt and platform, which were filled with provisions and stores of every description.

The nine men of Col. ELLIOTT's command taken prisoners were a party who had taken a hand-car, and gone up the track a mile or two to destroy a water tank. It is presumed they were surprised by some skulkers who were afraid to approach Booneville while Col. ELLIOTT was there.

The charge of burning up five sick men in the depôt and handing down Col. ELLIOTT's name to infamy, I must confess is only in character with Gen. BEAUREGARD's previous statements. He knows better. He knows it is false. The rebellion in which he is a prominent leader must have imbued him with more credulity than reason; a spirit of malicious exaggeration has taken the place of truth. To convict himself of inhumanity, treachery and deception in almost every word, act and deed, he has only to take the combined and concurrent testimony of thousands of his own subalterns and men, especially those who have fallen into our hands as prisoners, and the large numbers who have deserted his sinking cause.

G. GRANGER, Brigadier-General.

GEN. BUELL'S DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

HUNTSVILLE, July 8.

Troops continue to pour eastward, regiment after regiment, division after division, almost without cessation. East Tennessee may now begin to look with some hope for relief from the vandal operations of the Secessionists. At Chattanooga it is thought there is assembled something of a rebel force, but it is extremely doubtful whether they will make any show of a fight on the approach of the Union hosts now *en route* for that region. MITCHEL, McCOOK, NELSON, CRITTENDEN, and other commanders, are turning their course from Northern Mississippi, and passing through Northern Alabama and Georgia, and making preparations to circumvent the oppressors of the Unionists of the Cumberland Valley with a view to their condign punishment.

The only difficulty at all experienced is in the way of supplies, the lines of railway having been destroyed to an extent that it requires weeks of labor, in many cases, to put them in running order. Yet they get along as best they can, and continue to make some advance every day. A railroad intersecting the Chattanooga road, not far from that place, is almost completed, when supplies can come forward with more rapidity.

After having witnessed the devastation committed upon the railroads by the rebels, I have come to the conclusion that it would be no more than justice, after a reconstruction of the Union, that the National forces should, as a last duty, [illegible] repairs they have put upon them, and [illegible] them to be again put in order by those who [illegible] thought proper to apply the torch [illegible] enough to bring the blush of shame to [illegible] in this enlightened age to witness such [illegible] and childish destruction.

I this morning [illegible] with Judge GEORGE W. LANE, a resident of Huntsville, who is a Union man of the most unbending stripe. From the time of the secession of the State he has kept the "old flag" flying from his housetop, in defiance of the threats of the Secessionists to tear it down. He warned them that the person who undertook the task must be a bold man, and that in the accomplishment of his task he must look well to his safety. He is a man of influence, yet passing through the fiery ordeal of those troubled months tried him as though he passed through a burning furnace. He came through safely at last, and when Gen. MITCHEL suddenly entered the town to the great wonder of the inhabitants, he found that old flag still waving, and in welcome to his men. He requested that it be presented him as a memento, and he still has it in his possession.

The Judge is a valuable man to our forces in this vicinity, from his extensive acquaintance and consequent knowledge as to the opinions entertained by the citizens here who wish to obtain favors from the officers having charge of the post.

The railroad train running from Huntsville eastward, having, as I have said, been fired upon on divers occasions, a guard is now sent with them to keep a sharp lookout for the bushwhackers. A revolving piece of artillery has been placed in front of the locomotive, which, arranged by an ingenious plan of Gen. MITCHEL, would prove a very effective means of defence, even against an organized force who might endeavor to stop the progress of the train.

The regiments stationed in this immediate vicinity, with a probability of remaining here for some time to come are the Tenth Ohio, Col. LYTLE; Third Ohio, Col. BEATTY; Fourth Ohio Cavalry, Col. KENNETT, and Loomis' Battery. It is probable that these troops will be kept here, as it will certainly be necessary to guard so important a point against intrusion by the enemy.

The forces gone ahead, it is thought, will not progress for a few weeks, beyond the vicinity of the Chattanooga, and will perform the duties more of an army of occupation for the present, and until the fate of Richmond shall have been decided. Every eye is turned in that direction, and all await the issue with considerable impatience.

Gen. BUELL has his headquarters at this point, and will very likely continue to date his orders from Huntsville, so long as we are in suspense as to a prolongation of the war beyond that period which shall announce the fall of the Confederate capital.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Under the date of July 10, the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Vicksburgh:

"To-day we hear from reliable authority that all of Commodore PORTER's mortar fleet will leave the lower side of the peninsula to-morrow for New-Orleans, the steamers of that fleet, it is said, are to tow the mortar-schooners to the mouth of the river and then return to this place to resume the siege, except flagship *Octorara*, which goes to Fortress Monroe. The destination of the mortar-schooners is not known, some say Mobile, and some say Charleston. But before this will be printed, and no give aid and comfort to the enemy by telling their destination, it will doubtless have been decided by their arrival at the scene of action.

The canal is not completed yet, it has been made deeper than the original design, and may require second deepening before a current will run through it. Six hundred negroes from the neighboring plantations, besides a portion of the troops of Gen. WILLIAMS' command, are at work upon it, but contrabands are not famous for doing a great deal of labor in a short space of time, and the work progresses slowly.

For a week past, a large detail from Gen. WILLIAMS' force has been stationed in the woods on the East shore, just below the rebel batteries, to prevent another attempt on the part of the rebels to board the mortar schooners and steamers of PORTER's fleet, which are lying against that bank of the river, and between this portion of our troops and the rebels there is skirmishing and picket firing almost every night. On last Sunday morning, after considerable guess-work firing during the night, wherever they heard a sound in the thick, dark woods, our soldiers picked up nine dead rebels that had been killed during the night, and day before yesterday morning four were found that had been killed the evening before, one of whom was a rebel Captain and another a Lieutenant. This is about the only fighting that has been done since the fleet ran the blockade of the batteries on the 28th of last month. All the other firing that has been done has had but little effect. The enemy has done no damage with any shot fired from the batteries since the 28th, and the only visible result of our firing since then has been to knock over a few houses.

Yesterday, the steamer *Empire Parish* arrived at the lower fleet with the only mail that has been received from New-Orleans for several days. She had to run the gauntlet of the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf and at Ellis Cliffs. She was fired into at both places, and was struck seven times, but no one was killed on board.

New-Orleans papers received by the *Empire Parish* represent matters in the city to be in a very discouraging condition. Trade, there is none; merchants are doing nothing but the smallest retail business; in the mechanical trades and the professions, there is nothing to do. The mechanics are all idle, and living upon their former savings; attorneys are without business, preachers are without congregations, and even the physicians, when they serve at all, get but little pay. Food of any kind is extremely scarce; flour can hardly be obtained at thirty dollars per barrel, and there are hundreds of families who have always lived in ease and plenty, who now have not tasted wheat bread for weeks. Those citizens who are yet rich are doing nothing to relieve the distress of the poor, and the only relief they have received has been from the officers of our army, who have employed several thousands of them in clearing the streets of the city. The pay received for this has enabled many of them to live, who would otherwise have starved to death.

The business quarter of the city is utterly deserted and silent, and in Magazine, Poydras, Tchapitoulas and Levee streets the grass is springing up abundantly. The levee and wharves present a spectacle of ruin unparalleled on this continent. When the rebels set fire to the shipping in front of the city, on the approach of our fleet from below, it destroyed not only the sixty or seventy vessels lying at the wharves, but all of the wooden portion of the wide levee, and the spot that once was filled with the cargoes of steamboats from Northern rivers, and ships from all parts of the world, is now nothing but heaps of ashes, half submerged in the Mississippi."

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Correspondence of the Granada Appeal.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Sunday, July 6, 1862.

Forty-five days have now elapsed since the fleet of LINCOLN made its appearance in the river below Vicksburgh, and yet the city is no nearer the possession of the enemy than it was before that time. Soon after the fleet anchored below the city they summoned the city three times to surrender, and three times was the summons peremptorily rejected. Then they commenced shelling it, which has been kept up at intervals ever since. It is estimated that 20,000 guns have been fired at the city and suburbs; yet only three soldiers and one woman have been killed, and two soldiers wounded. The damage sustained by buildings has not been more than one-twentieth part as great as might be supposed. Rev. C. K. MARSHALL, who has been an eye-witness of all the siege, says that $10,000 would repair all the damages in this particular.

There is no doubt that the enemy are making an attempt to divorce Vicksburgh from the river. Immediately in front of the city the Mississippi makes a bend in the shape of a horse-shoe—the angles extending west, or from the town. The distance across the nearest point—from the channel above to that below—is only three quarters of a mile. The timber is of that heavy nature peculiar to the stream, while the soil is tough blue clay, exceedingly hard, and can be removed only with herculean labor. The Yankees have pressed between 4,000 and 5,000 negroes, belonging to planters of Madison and Jefferson parishes, La., and put them to work digging this canal. By this canal they expect to turn the channel of the river, and thus leave the city of Vicksburgh alone in its glory. If they succeed in these expectations, of course it will give them the navigation of the Mississippi; but they will be baffled in securing this as a point from which to make forays into our State. They would be exceedingly gratified to see their hated flag unfurled from the dome of the capitol of the "rebel President's State."

The country immediately around Vicksburgh is very rugged. It is cut up into fathomless ravines and almost perpendicular hills. So much is this the case that troops in large bodies cannot be manœuvred to any advantage; whilst there are hundreds of places where a regiment could not be dislodged by a brigade of assailants. This will account for the few men that have been lost in the bombardment, and this bombardment may continue to the end of time without increasing the casualties to a greater ratio.

All old steamboatmen know that the worst place in the river between Vicksburgh and New-Orleans is the "Hole-in-the-Wall." There it is wider and more shallow than at any other point, and in the latter part of July and August, from eight to twelve feet of water is all that can ever be obtained in the series of channels thereabouts. As all of LINCOLN's ocean war-vessels and most of his gunboats draw from fifteen to twenty-five feet, it follows that they "havn't got long to stay here." The river is now falling at the rate of one foot per day, which will not only hasten their departure, but seriously impede their canal across the peninsula.

SUBALTERN.

LETTER FROM BISHOP GEN. POLK.

From the Providence Journal.

The following letter was written by Gen. POLK to a distinguished gentleman, formerly his friend, and has been placed in our hands for publication. Our readers will judge for themselves of the state of mind in which it was written:

COLUMBUS, Ky., Jan. 28, 1862.

SIR: I have just received your speech on the subject of Senator BRIGHT's letter. I blush for my manhood, when I come to reflect, that the tongue and life, and heart and mind, that uttered the sentiments in that speech, were raised and nourished in a land of God's word, Christ's teachings and free government. How strange you should see and speak so truthfully one moment and the next so falsely. Oh, vanity, vanity, self, self, me and mine. What praise and encomium you have for all other people who have tried to obtain their freedom, save and except only us poor thrice damned cavaliers.

Mr. DAVIS, don't you know that no nation ever yet could consent to see and understand, and acknowledge frankly before God and the world, that any portion thereof was ever oppressed or desired any more freedom than they had? England thought thus of these colonies and fought seven years to prevent it. The United States is fighting with means and a desperation unknown to Christian nations, to prevent twelve or thirteen States (or colonies) from leaving a Government, which they never joined permanently and for all time, but which has most speedily become the most despotic, tyrannical, oppressive and burthensome of any nation within my knowledge. Now this oppression I feel, know and *experience*, and utter *the fact*. You assume the *tyrant's* power and tell me what I say is *not true*. What despotic ruler or Government on earth [illegible]? [illegible] miserable sinner before God? Well may you say that true hearts would join hands with England rather than ever again live with our bitterest inhuman enemies. Yes, bless God, Old England shall have us, [illegible] will have it, and with twelve millions of "Amens," long before we will be again subject to *infidel Puritans*, rationalists and ravishers of our wives and mothers, daughters and sisters. Free Government in the Northern States never was understood, never was appreciated, existed only by a consent for a time. *It* ended the day armed vessels were fitted to kill innocent people, unless they longer submitted to the yoke, and to be burdened with $50,000,000 per annum, and slandered in public halls and by public speakers. The Puritan infidels succeeded for a time, *but went under afterwards*. Truth, Catholic God, reversed their doctrine, so will He again. The Puritan element is the enemy to God, is the enemy to Christ, the enemy to truth, to order, to *obedience*, and therefore to free, just and equitable government. None so blind as he who will not see. Black Slavery is nothing, and White Slavery is nothing, all sink in view of the present war. The cause is a thousand years old; meantime, look to your United States Government; when the South is safely anchored in an *English harbor* and a French port, where are you? *You* miserable sinner before God, may God have mercy on your soul. Amen.

LEONIDAS POLK.

MEMPHIS TO BE FORTIFIED.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"Gen. HALLECK has ordered Memphis to be fortified, and the work has begun. This will enable us to garrison the place with a small force, and will give to the Union people a sense of security against attack from those flying bands who are traversing the country. Contrabands owned by Secesh are to be used in the work. Seventeen hundred of them have already commenced cutting a canal around back of Vicksburgh, which will carry the bed of the river ten or fifteen miles east of that sweet little village, thus rendering it an inland town, and destroying its importance forever. It is a pity that some such poetic justice could not be dealt out to Charleston. Gen. GRANT says he is not going to make his soldiers work this hot weather, when the country is swarming with able and willing hands, who can bear the heat so much better.

The following is that portion of Gen. GRANT's letter to Gen. HOVEY relating to the matter, by which it will be seen that the negroes are not confiscated, as was erroneously stated by a morning paper, but have been taken in strict accordance with the orders of the War Department at Washington:

'You will also send all the cavalry you can spare, assisted by such infantry as may be necessary, into the country, to press into the service of the Government, to build fortifications, able-bodied negroes belonging to persons of secession proclivities, until a sufficient number is obtained, giving to the owners thereof a receipt for the same, receipt and negroes to be returned as soon as the work is completed, and issue to them rations as prescribed by general order by Department at Washington. Negroes may also be taken if found on the Arkansas side, and a steamer sent down the river to transport all found contiguous to it.'

JEFF. THOMPSON is a funny fellow. He likes his joke as well as old ABE himself. A long, lean specimen of one of our regiments that were sent to the White River fight was captured. The transport put the men ashore in the morning, on the way up, to cook their breakfast, and this man strayed away and was gobbled. JEFF. sends him back to Gen. GRANT with the following characteristic note:

SENATOBIA, MISS., Friday, July 4, 1862—2 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I send this letter by one of your men who was picked up by one of my Missourians, near the Mississippi River, on Tuesday last. I have paroled him until exchanged, and hope you will send some one of our men for him, and believe that even if you pick out the poorest in the lot, that I will cheat you in the trade. We have neither whisky nor ice to have a very gay celebration to-day, neither have we powder to waste, but the news from Richmond makes us jovial enough.

Yours, most respectfully,
M. JEFF. THOMPSON, Brig.-Gen. M. S. G.,
on special service for C. S. A.

MEMPHIS TO BE PURGED.

Provost-Marshal Gen. HILLYER, of Memphis, Tenn., by command of Gen. GRANT, has issued the following Special Order:

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10, 1862.

The constant communication between the so-called Confederate army and their friends and sympathizers in the City of Memphis, despite the orders heretofore issued and the efforts to enforce them, has induced the issuing of the following:

The families now residing in the City of Memphis of the following persons, are required to depart South beyond our lines, within five days from the date hereof:

First—All persons holding commissions in the so-called Confederate army, or who have voluntarily enlisted in said army, or who accompany and are connected with same.

Second—All persons holding office under or in the employ of the so-called Confederate Government.

Third—All persons holding State, county or municipal offices, who claim allegiance to said so-called Confederate Government, and who have abandoned their families and gone South.

Safe conduct will be given to the parties hereby required to leave, upon application to the Provost-Marshal of Memphis.

GEN. BUTLER TO GEN. DIX.

Gen. BUTLER has come into possession of the identical flag which formerly belonged to the revenue-cutter *McClellan*, which called forth Gen. DIX's famous order. He has transmitted it to the latter with the accompanying note:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 26, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: When I read your decisive and patriotic order, as Secretary of Treasury, to "shoot on the spot whomsoever should attempt to haul down the American flag," my heart bounded with joy. It was the first bold stroke in favor of the Union, under the past administration.

It gives me, therefore, redoubled pleasure more directly to testify my admiration by sending you the identical flag of the revenue-cutter *McClelland*, which was the subject of that order, together with the Confederate flag which was hoisted by traitor hands in its place.

DAVID RITCHIE, a young Scotch sailor on board that boat, remaining true to his adopted country, when so many of her sons proved recreant, went on board the *McClelland*, when she was being burned by the Confederates, and brought off the flags.

His affidavit, which accompanies this, will give the details of the facts.

I doubt not the Secretary of the Treasury will permit you to retain the flags, which could not be in better hands.

Believe me, General, most truly yours,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX.

A CONVERSION.

Mr. GEORGE BABER, formerly editor of the Nashville *Republican*, who turned rebel at the last moment, has renounced his treason and commenced the publication of a paper called the *Constitution*. The prospectus says:

"We joined the revolution simply as a Tennessean whose interests and destiny seemed linked inseparably with the State. Opposed, as we were, to the course of the majority on the 8th of June, 1861, we, nevertheless, determined to act with the State, as long as the position she then assumed could be maintained—thus sacrificing our own judgment, that we might accompany a people whom we fondly cherished, and among whom we were born and reared. We had felt that no justifiable cause existed for rebellion, and we were seriously apprehensive that the experiment would prove unsuccessful, while it would necessarily bring upon the country a degree of suffering til then not conceived by our people. This was our conviction, when the State embarked upon the present revolution, and the reason we have assigned above, however unworthy in itself, is the reason that induced us to join in the voyage. This is the attitude we personally sustained toward the rebellion, and we do not hesitate thus candidly to avow it—and we do so rather in vindication of the country than as a personal apology. We have no varnished argument by which we propose to establish our consistency, in having joined the rebellion while we now favor a restoration of the Union. We will content ourself with the record of Tennessee, which, as every intelligent man knows, has been exceedingly inconsistent during the past twelve months. We stand upon a level with the people of the State, and are ready to share all the blame that attaches to them.

From a stand-point which has enabled us to calmly survey the field, we have watched the progress of the present revolution from its inception till this good hour, and it is in view of observations made while an active participant, in connection with events radical and overwhelming, that we take the position we assume to-day. We are impressed this morning more deeply than ever with the conviction we entertained prior to the rebellion of Tennessee. Indeed, we look upon what we have seen and what we have learned, as events have opened up this great struggle, as a complete vindication of the truth of that conviction. And now, in view of it all, we regard it as a duty, alike to ourself, and to the generation in which we live, and also to those who may come after us, to con-

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

GENERAL REPORT OF GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS, June 23, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. S. Williams, Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: The following is my report of the operations of the Fourth Corps in the battle of the 31st May and 1st June:

The Fourth Corps, leading the advance, crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, the 23d of May, and encamped two miles beyond. Two days later I received orders to advance on the Williamsburgh road, and take up and fortify the nearest strong position to a fork of roads called the Seven Pines. The place I selected, and which was the next day approved by Major-Gen. McClellan, stretches across the Williamsburgh road from Bottom's Bridge to Seven Pines, and is distant about a mile from the latter place. I caused that camp to be fortified with rifle-pits and connecting embankments on the left about 500 yards, and terminating in a crotchet to the rear. Similar works, about half a mile further in advance, were constructed on the right, extending toward the Richmond and West Point Railroad.

Having been endorsed by Gen. McClellan in both the Seven Pines strongly, I designed to have forward to that neighborhood two brigades of Casey's Division, and encamped my picket line considerably in advance, and far to the right.

The line described above are those upon which the battle of the 31st was fought, and near the Seven Pines upon the night of the 31st, after the battle.

Casey's Division had been made by several days' marching and counter-marching, some time before the 31st May, to advance from the rear, and encamp at the 4 mile post on the road, and then to cut a road through the woods to the 5 mile post, and there encamp, and then to cut a road through the woods to the 6 mile post, and there encamp, and then to cut a road through the woods to the 7 mile post, and there encamp, and then to cut a road through the woods to the

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive from Washington a semi-official intimation of the meaning of the recent important occurrences which have come to the knowledge of the public through indirect channels. A dispatch from Washington states: "It is known that the President has recently visited Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and subsequently Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Army of the Potomac, and now he has the benefit of their experience, as well as that of Gen. POPE, Gen. MITCHEL, and other distinguished military officers. The expected presence in Washington of Major-General HALLECK becomes important in this connection. The current belief is that he will not take the field, but be intrusted with important duties in Washington." The arrangements now known to be consummated, and in course of consummation, are expected to secure everywhere unity of action, or a definite plan of operations against the enemy, the better to insure success, and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction.

Advices from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday, state that everything is quiet with the Army of the Potomac, and that the health of the troops is improving. The National soldiers in the hands of the rebels were being released on parole, and a list of those who had already reached Fortress Monroe is given in our dispatch.

Prompt measures are being taken to suppress the demonstrations of the rebel guerrillas in Tennessee and Kentucky. Gen. NELSON arrived at Nashville on Thursday, with heavy reinforcements, and assumed command there. He will make short work of the marauders in that vicinity. At Lexington, Ky., Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH is in command of the National forces, and there is every prospect that he will soon put a stop to MORGAN's operations, both in marauding and recruiting. The last act of the guerrillas was the occupation of the town of Henderson, Ky., on the Mississippi River, below Louisville. They do not appear to have done much damage there, however.

We learn from Memphis that Gen. HOVEY is now in command there instead of Gen. GRANT, the latter expecting to be called to Corinth at any moment. The fortifications at Memphis are rapidly approaching completion, and will be very formidable.

Col. G. N. FITCH, we learn from the Chicago *Times*, has been recalled from White River, Ark., and is now on his way back to Memphis, if he has not already arrived there. With the arrival of Gen. CURTIS and his army at Helena, the presence of Col. FITCH in that neighborhood is no longer necessary. The latest advices from Col. FITCH are to the 10th inst. He was then at St. Charles, and had planned an expedition to Cache River, hoping to reach Gen. CURTIS, when Gen. GRANT's order for his return reached him. Col. FITCH had two slight engagements, the first one four miles from the river, on the morning of the 6th, against a superior force, the Nationals having but 200; the enemy had 450. The rebel loss was eighty-four killed, wounded and missing; the National loss in killed and wounded was twenty-two, mostly wounded. The second fight was by moonlight, ten miles out on Grand Prairie, on the night of the 7th instant, and was little else than a disgraceful flight on the part of the rebels. Col. FITCH took their camp, camp equipage, provisions, horses, saddles, etc. The engagement was within seven miles of Duval's Bluff, where their firing was plainly heard. The rebels were shelled with a howitzer as they fled, and the arrival of the fugitives at Duval's Bluff, created almost a stampede. Had Col. FITCH had one thousand infantry and a few cavalry, he might have followed up his advantage and taken the place by daylight.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Vicksburgh, under date of July 9: "The steamer *Tennessee* left this morning, convoyed by the gunboat *Katahdin*. On her downward passage to New-Orleans, on arriving within a short distance of the ever-troublesome Grand Gulf, information was received that it was very strongly fortified by a large body of troops, under the charge of Gen. BRAGG. Not deeming her strength sufficient to contend against such a superior force, she put back to her old position, and now lies ahead of the *Brooklyn*. We are now virtually prisoners, hemmed in on all sides, and can only be relieved from our uncomfortable situation by the arrival of HALLECK's army. The river is falling very fast. It is hardly possible that the three large sloops, *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, together with the two sloops of smaller class, the *Oneida* and *Iroquois*, which draw nearly the same quantity of water, can be able to get down the river. In such a contingency, all we would do would be to make *ourselves* as comfortable as possible till Spring, when the river rises. Should we be thus caught, the Navy Department will lose the services of a number of the best ships in the United States Navy, with a full crew of officers and men."

The steamship *Roanoke*, which arrived at this port last night, brought advices from New-Orleans to the 12th inst. The news is not of special importance.

The United States steamer *Star of the South* arrived at this port last night, from Pensacola on 11th, and Key West on the 14th inst. She brings no news of importance.

Regulations have been issued regarding the payment of the State bounty of $50 to volunteers. The entire bounty will in all cases be paid before the volunteers leave the State.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one day later—to the 11th inst. The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond excited the greatest attention, and it was thought that it would result in prolonging the war. This opinion indicates that Jack Bunsby still resides on the other side of the Atlantic. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool Market for the week added up 60,000 bales. Surats had declined 1d., and American descriptions ½d. The market closed flat. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Provisions were dull. Consols, 93⅝@93¾ for money. American stocks quiet.

The schooners *Dixie* and *Providence*, both prizes, have been condemned in Philadelphia by Judge CADWALADER, and are to be sold on the 24th of July. The schooner *Fair Play*, previously condemned, is to be sold on the same day, together with her cargo of fish, and the cargo of the *Providence*.

The prize steamer *Cambria*, which was condemned and sold in Philadelphia only a few days ago, is up for New-Orleans. She is to take out a cargo of flour and other goods most in demand.

The United States transport steamer *Illinois* is now on a sectional dock in Philadelphia, for repairs.

On Friday, several large guns arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard; among them were three large Parrot guns, weighing respectively 10,222 pounds, 16,511 pounds and 9,857 pounds, each rifled. They are intended for the gunboats now preparing for sea at that port.

Capt. MCKIM, the Assistant Quartermaster-General in Boston, has been authorized by the Government to sell at public auction the bells which were seized in New-Orleans by Gen. BUTLER, and sent North in the ship *North America*. They range in weight from eight to fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, and many of them are fine-toned and suitable for churches and other public buildings.

All of the rebels that escaped from Camp Morton, in Indianapolis, Ind., on Monday evening last, have been recaptured, and are now in irons.

The demand for nickels at the Philadelphia Mint has become so great for some days past that the supply has been exhausted, and on Friday morning the officers were obliged to refuse to give out pennies in exchange for treasury notes. The suspension is only temporary, however, and next week it is expected the nickels will again be paid out.

The Commencement at Yale College occurs this year on Thursday, July 31. President WOOLSEY will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon on the Sunday afternoon previous. Rev. TIMOTHY ATKINSON, of Westport, will preach the *Concio ad Clerum* on Tuesday evening. The annual meeting of the Alumni will be held on Wednesday morning. An oration by CHARLES TRACY, Esq., of New-York, and a poem by Rev. C. D. HELMER, of Milwaukee, will be delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Wednesday evening. Candidates for admission to College are examined on Monday and Tuesday, July 28 and 29. Special meetings of the Classes of 1812, 1822, 1837, 1842, 1852 and 1859, have been appointed for the day before Commencement.

Breadstuffs were in rather moderate demand on Saturday, at slightly reduced prices; the depression in the market for Sterling Exchange having been discouraging to shippers, purchases for export were restricted, and the freight engagements were also light. Provisions were less active, as were also Hides, Tallow and Whisky. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Salt, Tobacco, Ingot Copper, and the principal kinds of Oil, at advancing rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Now and Then.

The two great mass meetings held in Union-square of April, 1861, and July, 1862, are commonly cited as having been similar in object, numbers and enthusiasm. It is customary to consider the late demonstration as a sort of copy or reindorsement of the first. Such, indeed, it may have appeared to unreflecting eyes, and also to eyes which, more reflecting, wished to see no change. Unquestionably there were many points of similarity. There were banners and cannon, music and shouting, masses of people and high enthusiasm, each and all in abundance at both meetings. Yet there existed between the two a radical difference. It was evident that popular opinion had undergone serious changes, and had made vast strides toward comprehending in their fullest sense the mighty issues depending on the present war. The meeting of last year expressed general indignation at the outrage put upon our flag at Fort Sumter, and a patriotic resolution to see that outrage expiated. It indicated surprise and sorrow at the misconduct of our Southern brethren, and breathed a hope that they would yet see the error of their ways. It avowed a determination to suppress the insurrection and enforce the laws, by the gathering of large forces and abundant means, to be employed in an extremely delicate, considerate and constitutional way. The *Herald* had only just made its ridiculous somersault, and FERNANDO WOOD had barely got through insulting the President of the United States on his passage through our City to the capital. The adherents of these two respectable authorities had scarcely got over the bewilderment which the rapid changes going on around them had created. The mass meeting *then* meant a vigorous support of the Government in the prosecution of the war, within carefully-guarded limits and with a respectful deference for the "peculiar institution;" the mass meeting *now* means something quite different.

The bitter hate and obstinacy of the rebels, their calling on jealous foreign States to assail the beneficent Government which has nursed them in its bosom, the blood of martyred sons, brothers and fathers, the torturing of Union prisoners and the murder of Union scouts, the ill-requited mildness and charity of our President, ever anxious to strain forbearance and tenderness to the last point consistent with National safety; all these things have had their effect in producing that "drift" in public opinion which was expressed and made manifest in Union-square last Tuesday. Herein is the strange mutation which made the two meetings of a different species although belonging to the same genus. The first was qualified, the last was unqualified. The latter declared in trumpet tones, appropriately emphasized by the boom of artillery, the will of the nation that the rebellion shall be put down, not by one, or two, or three, but by *all* the means which God and nature have put into our hands. *It declared that the time for temporizing*, the time for half measures, the time for misplaced leniency, had passed, and that the sword must be the absolute and untrammeled arbiter for the future.

The temper of the people has truly undergone a great change, but it is a change which augurs well for the future tenacity and uprightness of the National character. The emasculating influence of mere traffic long exclusively continued upon mind and manners, is being counteracted by agencies of more ennobling character. The nation is becoming more stern, more determined, more dignified. Things were said on Tuesday that it would have been by no means safe to utter a year ago. To the close observer, there are even changes in the national physiognomy and carriage. There is more conscience in the expression, more boldness in the eye, more firmness in the tread. We have greater faith in the future than ever since the great Union Meeting, for it shows that the American people are overwhelmingly in earnest,—that they will inevitably crush out the [illegible] instrument which, in their charter,—the Declaration which the lamented BUCKLE has affirmed, "ought to be hung up in the nursery of every king, and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace."

What Has Become of Our Armies?

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, made a telling point in his speech in the Senate, a few days ago, on the apparent waste of human life in the army of the Potomac, since the commencement of the advance upon Richmond. The sum of the matter was this: That what forces Gen. MCCLELLAN took with him when he started to the Peninsula, and what were subsequently sent to him, amounted to 150,000 men; whereas, since the battles before Richmond, and the encamping of the army on James River, only 80,000 of the great army could be found. The inference was that, except the few thousands killed and disabled in battle, all the rest of that noble and patriotic host, who had gone forth to defend their Government, had perished ignobly, from exposure in swamps and in digging ditches! If this was not the import of Senator CHANDLER's speech, then he has a very sorry faculty of making himself understood.

But the *Evening Post* of this City, a fast friend of the Michigan Senator, through its Washington correspondent, throws a new light on the supposed waste of human life. In its Friday's issue we find the following:

DEPLETION OF THE ARMY.—The President found, on his late visit to Gen. MCCLELLAN, that 75,000 of the troops taken to the Peninsula are now missing or absent. It is impossible to believe that more than 40,000 are dead, wounded or sick. *Gen. McClellan expressed the opinion that more than half of the seventy thousand absent soldiers are now well.* How they got away it is almost impossible to tell. A fact, however, has just come to my knowledge, which will seem to elucidate the matter. *A single member of Congress has succeeded in getting furloughs and discharges for three hundred soldiers, during the present session of Congress!* This is a fact, and it will show how the army has been depleted, or at least one way in which its numbers have been reduced. The friends of soldiers—of regiments—have endeavored to get off every soldier who was *sick of the service. Members of Congress desired to be popular in their districts, and answered every call upon them. Colonels of regiments and generals of brigades had the same desire—of popularity with their men; and one and all have aided in this depleting process, till the sum total of absentees is enormous.*

Here is a new subject for investigation by the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." There is the same trouble, however, that existed in the Simmons case. Who knows but all Congressmen who "desire to be popular in their Districts" are guilty of the sin of depleting the army? How shall we get at the facts? How many soldiers did Senator CHANDLER take away from the army because they were "sick of the service?" Does not the *Post's* correspondent owe it to the cause of true patriotism and justice to let the country know the name of that member of Congress who got discharges for "three hundred soldiers"—almost half a regiment—during the late session of Congress? Is it or not a member who has wept crocodile tears over the loss of those soldiers "in the swamps of the Chickahominy," while they have been enjoying remarkable health at home, making him "popular in his District?" Suppose only one hundred members of Congress, of the two hundred Senators and Representatives at Washington, have studied their "popularity" at home as effectively as the one singled out by the *Post*, we have, in that mode alone, 30,000 absentees from the battle ranks before Richmond accounted for! Here is a source of weakness to our armies pointed out that the country had not before suspected. The pay-rolls would never betray it, because these idle and vagrant soldiers continue to draw their pay while blowing the bellows at home to inflate the popularity of their Congressmen. In the meantime the Union cause fails in the field—the faithful soldiers, who look toward the enemy, and not toward the flesh-pots at home, lose their lives in ineffectual fight, and the Generals who lead are abused for losing lives in swamps that are not lost at all, but are employed in the Districts, at Government expense, in reelecting those who thus divert attention from their own scandalous and unpatriotic practices!

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.—Two evils have been pointed out as likely to attend the use of Postage Stamps as a legal tender in business transactions. One is their tendency to inflate the currency. This objection, however, is futile, and the danger from this source quite imaginary. For the Postage Stamp money cannot, from the restrictions placed upon it, be issued to a larger amount than will supply the place of the silver and other coin which speculation and a rising specie market have withdrawn from circulation. In proportion as silver coin disappears postage stamps will fill up the vacuum in the currency, and the aggregate of this new species of small change will adjust itself, and contract or expand its volume in proportion as silver coin is more or less scarce. All apprehensions of any excessive issues of this small currency may, then, be dismissed, while its numerous advantages are confessed by all.

Another difficulty which has been started seems, however, to have more foundation. It has been suggested that canceled stamps which have already served their purpose, and paid the postage of letters, may, by unprincipled persons, be remounted and put in circulation as money. When the genuine postage-stamp currency has passed for a short time from hand to hand, it will of necessity become soiled and somewhat defaced. Consequently the spurious character of the remounted stamps to which we have referred would scarcely be distinguishable, except by microscopical examination. Moreover, it is said that chemical manipulations, well known to the initiated, have been used with some success for the removal of the canceling marks, and that in England, in France, and in this country, stamps so manipulated would have passed twice through the post-office without detection.

Practically, however, this evil will not cause any serious inconvenience. For even were it not an easy matter to have the canceling apparatus used by the post-office so modified as more effectively to deface every used stamp, no single postage stamp should pass as money if mounted by private individuals. The work [illegible] from it for use [illegible], and wholly with the Government. Ordinary post-office stamps in sheets may perhaps pass current through the mail as heretofore, but for the common exigencies of retail business the special issue by Government of currency postage stamps on thick paper, or on card-board, will be adopted. This plan will preclude the anomaly of private enterprise undertaking a task of so much delicacy and risk to the public as are involved in the mounting of the new small currency in a form which, however suitable for general use, is unauthorized by the law, and might therefore justly prevent the stamps being received as lawful money of the United States.

A Comparison of Resources.

It is an unfortunate peculiarity of the National character to exaggerate minor checks and temporary disadvantages quite as much as to *overrate* actual successes. As news successively came of the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, the fall of Newbern and New-Orleans, the mercury of public feeling rose even beyond what the value of those very important successes warranted, while the recent news from the Peninsula caused it to drop rather below its original level.

So far from finding reason for despondency in the present position of our armies, at no time of the contest previously has there existed so many reasons for our being buoyed up with hope and confidence.

The South has pushed the war thus far with surprising vigor, but she has exhausted all her resources. In the present emergency she has no reserve to fall back upon,—her army is shattered, but she has neither men nor money wherewith to replenish it. If the very salvation of the so-called Confederacy demanded that fifty thousand more men be brought into the field within the next month, she could not raise one-fifth the number; if the Ship of Confederate State Sovereignty, now tossing and plunging violently in narrow financial straits, required but a million of dollars to save it from wreck and ruin, and insure a safe and speedy arrival in the harbor of foreign recognition, the amount could only be represented and shadowed out to the imagination by the issue of an additional batch of a worthless brown paper currency. All her men have volunteered that were willing to; all have been drafted that could be. Go through the towns, hamlets, and valleys of Virginia, and you will hardly find a man capable of bearing arms at home. All save the creeping young and the tottering old are in the field, compulsorily or voluntarily. Mark the contrast with us of the North. Were it necessary to employ the same means the South has used, conscription, one million of strong, active young men could be under drill in less than a month. Our streets swarm with men of stout thews and swelling muscle; the country is brown with the beards of stalwart fellows, whose arms can do quite as effective service on the battle-field as they now do in forests and peaceful harvest-fields. But conscription will not be necessary, for as soon as the fact becomes patent and really appreciated that more men are wanted, and must be had, there will be such an outpouring of the loyal youth of a great nation as no country or period ever before witnessed. Sooner than accept any other terms than those of complete submission from the States in rebellion, every young man will go; sooner than allow them to dictate their own terms in Washington, as their rebel leaders insolently threaten to do, every man through the whole length and breadth of the Union, irrespective of age, will be found in the field. We have millions of men and money in reserve, to be used if need be; the South has exhausted all her resources in simply initiating the war.

Foreign Censors Again.

"How did you overcome his arguments?" asked a philosopher of a young theologian who had engaged a powerful antagonist. "Arguments!" replied the other, "I said nothing about his arguments. I told him first that he was Judas Iscariot, and next that he was Anti-Christ." There could scarcely be a better illustration than this of the treatment of loyal America at the hands of her European censors. We are barbarians, cut-throats, madmen, idiots, steeped to the lips in hallucination and folly. We are attempting what is impossible, and what, if it were possible, would be extremely undesirable. Our patriotism is a sham, our love of freedom a delusion. Our finances are rotten, our army and navy are mere bloated symbols of incapacity. Epithets are exhausted in the bombardment of vituperation, so that absolutely new adjectives are invented to describe American unworthiness. The persistent repetition of untruth is said to persuade even the relator of his own veracity; and every one knows that if only plenty of mud is thrown, some of it is certain to stick. It would seriously appear that the foreign Press has been solely actuated by a determination to realize the force of these two apothegms. Our arguments are rebutted by the simple logic of abuse, and, instead of being held up for the world's praise as patriots battling for their country's salvation, we are pilloried for its scorn as the types of everything which is mean and execrable.

This policy certainly strikes us as paltry and dishonorable, but examination will show that it is by no means without historical precedents. The jealousies of nations, like those of individuals, often lead to strange demonstrations, when it is believed that the tied hands of a rival are powerless to punish injury, or his closed lips to resent detraction. When the French Republicans undertook at once to crush the Royalist insurrection in La Vendée, and to fight England, Austria, Spain and Holland, they were assailed by a perfect hurricane of abuse and calumny. The English Press was never more bitter, never more dogmatic as to the inevitable conclusion. What it chiefly harped upon was the ridiculous *impossibility* that the Republicans should succeed in their tremendous undertaking. Yet the French were never more successful in fighting one adversary, than they managed to be in this case, while contending with five. The great efforts imposed by the appalling difficulties of their situation, enabled them to take the measure of their true strength, which they had never before put to the test.

We all remember the fury of the London newspapers at the time of the Indian rebellion, when the French journals, with grave particularity, kept assuring the world of the military impossibility of subjugating the Sepoys. The language was nearly identical with that which the writers of both countries have poured forth, *ad nauseam*, in relation to our insurrectionary States. The wish, of course, in both cases, is father to the thought. Again, at the period of the Irish Rebellion of '98, most of the world outside of England believed, or affected to believe, that British power was inadequate to its suppression. The continental Press, ever anxious to see the selfish islanders weakened and humiliated, constantly declared its confidence in Irish success. It was impossible, they insisted, that a brave and chivalrous people, numbering so many millions, and determined to be free, should be ultimately subdued. They said, indeed, precisely the same things that many of them now say in behalf of our seceded States; but they were more sincere in the former case. They knew, as we do, that while the revolted population of Ireland bore a greater ratio to that of England than does that of rebel to loyal America, that its insular position and undivided hostility to its lowly *status* as a British appendage, suggested at once the propriety of its independence, and the great probability of its achieving it. They knew, too, as we do, that, in the long fight between Freedom and Slavery, the latter, even if stronger and richer, must ultimately go to the wall; and still more inevitably when these potent conditions are reversed in the combatants. It were easy to multiply instances of hostile comment and disastrous prediction which nations have the habit of employing toward others which happen to be in difficulties; but these quoted are sufficient to illustrate the strength of that habit, as well as to console us by showing how futile and inoperative such a line of conduct is toward affecting the march of events in the nations censured, as history shows them to have progressed in the sequel.

A Look Back at the Submission Meeting.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute, on the 1st inst., was called just at the right time, in our opinion, though we think perhaps some of its managers may wish that it had been delayed a little. When it was called, the fall of Richmond, as they thought, and as we all thought, was near at hand. The rebellion was about to be overthrown at once, and then was the time to prepare the way for political action which should enable them to play the old game over again,—to lay the foundations of a party among us which should, by the aid of the States which have been deep in the rebellion, seize the reins of power, the places of trust and patronage for the same hungry gang who occupied them, with the aid of the South, before the rebellion. And if our army had entered Richmond, we fear it would have proved the signal for divisions among us, for the uprising of an organized opposition to the Administration, which would have insisted upon throwing away all good fruits of the rebellion and leaving only the evil, under the false plea of restoring the Union as it was.

Perhaps danger of this sort may not have entirely passed away even now, but the tendencies are much less dangerous than they would otherwise have been. The state of the atmosphere has not been favorable to the working of the battery which they put in play that evening at Cooper Institute. The people, anxious for the safety of their cause, enraged at the blow which traitors have inflicted, have not been in a friendly state of mind toward those whose sympathies had been heretofore toward treason, and the result has been, that the meeting from which such great results were anticipated, has already fallen dead. The influences of events have swept the community forward with mighty speed, and, whereas, these men could hope to use successfully the mad-dog cry of Abolitionist, and did apply it to any one who proposed to use the slaves for the war, now the people receive with huge approbation the statement that MCCLELLAN has sent for five hundred negroes to labor for his men, and read without surprise the speech of Mr. RICE in the Senate in favor of using them, and urging the people not to "stop and higgle at what is clearly justified by the laws of war."

Clearly we have advanced since July 1, and as certainly, if the Cooper Institute men had dreamed that this advance was so near and so decided, they would not have made the display they did. We should not have had FERNANDO intimating his desire to break up Congress by force, if it continued to attack the rebels on the side of Slavery, and violently demanding "a change of measures, or a change of men."

And here we think at least was one good result of our reverse, or our failure to attain success, whichever we may call it. This meeting and others like it in different parts of the country showed that there was treason among us—traitors to the principles for which we are struggling—who were alert and active, and intent upon seizing the earliest opportunity to work mischief. The dark background of that bloody week before Richmond showed to the people the danger which might spring from their machinations; and the spirit with which the people look upon those terrible days, and spring to retrieve them, has already taken off the chariot-wheels of this new, hardly fledged party, so that it finds traveling a very difficult operation, and is quite content to return again to obscurity in hopes of the coming of a more favorable time.

THE FEDERAL AND STATE EXCISE LAWS.—There is not a little discussion among liquor-dealers and their legal advisers as to the operation of the internal tax law, and its relation to the Excise law of the State. The question is a natural one. Will the $20 license required by section 64 of "retail dealers in liquors, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds," authorize the prosecution of business, without compliance with the State laws? This question is met by section 67, to the effect "that no license shall be construed to authorize the commencement or continuation of any trade, business, etc., within any State or territory in which it is or shall be specially prohibited by the laws thereof, *or in violation of the laws of any State or territory*, and nothing in this act shall be held or construed to [illegible] placing a duty [illegible] the State [illegible] or any [illegible] which a duty, tax or license is required to be paid by this act." That is sufficiently explicit, it would seem, to settle the mooted point.

The penalty prescribed by the Federal act for selling liquor without a license is $50 fine for each offence—one-half to the Government and the other to the Collector or any other person who shall give information of the violation of law. This provision may quicken the sense of duty of reluctant patrolmen, who have it in their power to realize $50 for every unlicensed sale of liquor or lager they may denounce, and without waiting indefinitely for the "how-not-to-do-it" policy of our City courts and prosecuting officers.

Thus there is a prospect of speedy riddance from that unscrupulous traffic which has so long defied or perverted justice in this City. It has ruled without mercy or right; its doom will awaken no pity. The rigorous enforcement simultaneously of National and State excise laws, would give the *coup de grace* to Rum rule, and restore to our citizens their rights of self-government. Even civil war has its compensations; the overthrow of this vile conspiracy will not be the least of them.

America's Share in the Trade of England.

According to the accounts issued by the Board of Trade in London for the month of May, the number of vessels entered at British ports, under the flag of the United States, during the five months last past, was 477, against 780 in the corresponding period of last year, and 656 in that of 1860, the aggregate tonnage falling, at the same time, from 553,501 tons and 708,195 tons, to 407,267 tons. There cleared from the British ports 438 American vessels, of 371,812 tons, against 659 and 508,213 tons in the corresponding period of last year, and 578 and 551,524 tons in that of 1860. But the number of vessels which arrived at British ports, from ports in the United States, irrespective of nationality, was 770, of 612,066 tons, against 1,244 ships and 1,080,552 tons in the corresponding five months of 1861, and 864 ships and 818,501 tons in those of 1860; and the number which cleared from British for American ports was 444, of 453,585 tons, against 709 and 635,741 tons in the first five months of last year, and 654 and 611,499 tons in the corresponding period of 1860. The total value of the British manufactures and produce exported to the United States was £4,615,442, being about one-eighth of the total exports from Great Britain to all parts of the world, and considerably more than was exported to any other country, or to any British possession, not excluding even India. This total was made up chiefly of the following articles, the exports of which to this side are shown also for the corresponding periods of 1860 and 1861, for the sake of the comparison:

	Five Months ended May 31.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.
Alkali	£282,956	£97,481	£182,126
Beer and ale	46,764	15,349	12,749
Coal	66,196	106,631	67,527
Cotton piece goods	1,491,721	664,308	670,156
Cotton—sewing	118,287	72,050	104,897
Earthenware & porcelain	261,533	149,575	131,947
Haberdashery & millinery	637,086	408,575	330,076
Hardware and cutlery	359,066	263,230	166,821
Linen piece goods	643,676	368,107	560,317
Linen thread	58,144	37,932	38,466
Metals—pig iron	62,919	54,030	21,639
Metals—bar and rod iron	293,294	122,646	127,196
Metals—railway iron	345,297	153,599	9,301
Metals—cast iron	7,816	5,942	7,137
Metals—iron hoops, sheets and plates	127,211	53,692	51,968
Metals—wrought iron	62,643	44,341	49,025
Metals—steel	230,456	156,412	177,519
Metals—copper	24,559	7,569	14,559
Metals—lead	30,968	1,461	55,359
Metals—tin plates	464,630	186,068	320,344
Salt	42,611	40,542	22,258
Seed Oil	57,230	1,828	15,769
Silk manufactures	169,767	128,930	66,328
Spirits	11,716	10,466	15,209
Woolen manufactures	1,415,746	956,854	940,248

It is gratifying to observe an increase in so many articles during the first five months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1861, which, except in respect of the single article of coal, showed so deep a depression upon the trade of the preceding year. The imports of American produce into England cannot be shown so fully, the Board of Trade accounts only distinguishing them from the similar produce of other countries in respect of cotton and corn. The total importation of cotton in the first five months of 1860 was 6,297,057 cwts., of which 5,384,131 cwts. was the growth of the United States. Last year it fell, for the same period, to 5,508,385 cwts., of which quantity the United States contributed 4,946,622 cwts., the imports from all other countries also showing a decline. In the five months last past, only 1,627,881 cwts. were imported, and of this diminished quantity only 30,396 cwts. were furnished by the United States. From all other sources, there was a great increase, the imports from India and Egypt having more than doubled, whilst the eagerness with which cotton is caught up at this period from parts of the world may be inferred from the fact that the imports from "other countries," including all sources of supply except the United States, Brazil, India and Egypt, increased from 27,996 cwts. to 119,596 cwts. With respect to breadstuffs, it appears that there were imported from the United States 1,014,093 qrs. of wheat and 2,412,804 cwts. of flour, against 948,901 qrs. of wheat and 2,045,163 cwts. of flour, in the corresponding period of last year, and 51,941 qrs. of wheat, and 227,499 cwts. of flour, in that of 1860. *The total imports of the same periods respectively* were 980,985 qrs. of wheat, and 1,053,950 cwts. of flour, in 1860; 3,147,901 qrs. of wheat, and 3,165,868 cwts. of flour, in 1861; and 2,914,736 qrs. of wheat, and 3,113,808 cwts. of flour, in 1862. There was a considerable increase in the imports of Indian corn meal, rice and provisions, whilst those of tobacco declined; but in respect of these commodities, the Board of Trade does not distinguish the produce of the United States from that of other countries. The bullion and specie account shows an importation into England of £2,457,431 from the United States, against £40,573 last year, and £1,198,774 in 1860; and an exportation from England to the United States of £26,643, against £4,452,261 last year, and £1,955 in 1860.

A PLEA FOR THE ANACONDA.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should take the "anaconda" under its protection, for never was beast so unmercifully belabored as that harmless mythological [illegible]

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Meeting of Recruiting Officers at the Astor House.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a meeting of recruiting officers, chiefly belonging to Sickles's Empire Brigade, was held in Room No. 41 Astor House. Capt. SAUNDERS was appointed Chairman, and Capts. DEAN and DUNNERY, Secretaries. Capt. SAUNDERS said the object of the meeting was to obtain the bounty provided by the new act, as it would greatly facilitate enlistments.

The following resolutions were then offered, which, after some discussion, were adopted:

At a meeting of a Select Committee of Recruiting Officers for the City of New-York, held the 18th day of July, 1862, the following resolutions were proposed:

Whereas, The President of the United States has called for an additional force of 300,000 men for the prosecution of the war and the protection of the rights and privileges of loyal citizens; and

Whereas, It becomes necessary to offer inducements, independent of patriotic considerations, to persons to join the service; and

Whereas, The present inducements held out are only to be realized on the completion of companies or formation of regiments, and that there are not now available funds to enable volunteers to leave their families protected from want during the preliminary time that expires from the date of mustering in as volunteers, in the case of mustering in as companies; and

Whereas, There has not been any provision made by the United States Government, nor the Governor of the State of New-York, or the Corporation of the City of New-York, to appropriate or provide any sum or sums of money to aid and assist the recruiting officers on the City of New-York, in securing the necessary numbers of men to complete the various organizations to which they are attached; and

Whereas, A portion of the order of the War Department dated July 15, 1862, is ambiguous and tends to diminish the energy and exertion of the recruiting officers by the prospect of consolidation; it is therefore

Resolved, That we unanimously respond to the call of the President for an additional force of 300,000 men, and hereby pledge and offer to our lives in the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and support not only our own, countrymen, but adopted citizens who have fought on asylum in this our country of adoption, to rally around the Flag of our Union, and reduce to subjection those rebellious States who have dared to imitate the outrages of their ancestors.

Resolved, That in order to induce a speedy enrollment for the various regiments now in course of organization in this City, and to assist in the hands of recruiting officers available funds to provide for the wives their families protection against want during the time that expires from the date of mustering in, as the case may be, in the ranks of mustering in as companies, the recruiting officers of the State of New-York be hereby authorized to take upon himself the responsibility of offering at once a State bounty of $50 to each recruit, who shall have enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the volunteer army of the United States, such sum to be paid and payable to each and every man immediately after medical inspection and mustering in by the mustering officer and on the same day.

Resolved, That as considerable expense is, and must be, necessarily incurred by the various recruiting officers in this City, in recruiting the necessary number of men to complete their companies, and as there has not been any provision made either by the United States Government, the Governor of the State of New-York, or the Corporation of the City of New-York, to appropriate or provide any sum or sums of money to reimburse such expense, or to aid or pecuniarily assist the recruiting officers in enlisting men, and as such recruiting officers have not now the co-operation of the Union Defense Committee of the City of New-York, which support was formerly enjoyed (it is therefore)

Resolved, That the said Union Defense Committee be hereby respectfully solicited to call for an appropriation to be made for this purpose, and for subscriptions from our patriotic and wealthy citizens, such appropriation or subscription to be under the control and management of said Committee, and to be by them distributed to the various Company Officers for recruiting purposes, in such manner as shall be deemed fit and proper by the said Committee, and in proportion of limit as to the Senatorial Districts of this City.

Resolved, That in the selection of the Union Defense Committee to urge our claims for such assistance, we tender with admiration and gratitude their services in the organization of regiments now in the field, and rely on their further support to enable us to share in the honor and glory of victory and the restoration of the Union to its pristine peace and security.

Resolved, That so much of General Order from the War Department, dated July 15, 1862, as states that "Any officer thus appointed and mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, and should he fail to secure an organized company within such reasonable time as the Governor may determine, his men may be transferred to some other company, his appointment revoked, and he discharged without pay, unless the Governor shall deem proper to give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men have been transferred," is declared ambiguous, as such portion of such order does not state the date when the "pay and muster roll of such officer as appointed and mustered shall be made out, and states only that he will be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, without defining the date of the commencement of such pay; and said portion of said General Order by reason of the threatened consolidation of companies tends to diminish the energy of officers recruiting, as no provision is made in said General Order for the expenditure necessarily incurred in recruiting and obtaining volunteers.

Resolved, That the delays to which volunteer officers are subjected daily in the mustering office, while attending to duty in recruits, and which are daily becoming greater, have become a considerable obstacle in the way of recruiting officers, and it is important that the late order of the War Department, authorizing one Second Lieutenant to be appointed authority for each company in process of organization, for the purpose of enabling each company to muster in its own recruits, should be carried into effect at once.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Governor of the State of New-York, the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors, and the Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York.

A copy of the foregoing resolutions was then passed to Mr. Seymour, Mayor of Brooklyn, for the gratification and use of the recruiting officers in Brooklyn. After the transaction of other business the meeting adjourned.

CLAIMING ON THE STATE BOUNTY.

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

ALBANY, Saturday, July 19.

The following regulations will be observed with reference to the payment of the bounty of $50 established by the proclamation of July 17, 1862.

The bounty will be paid only to recruits who enlist for three years or the war, and who pass a satisfactory medical examination, in accordance with the instructions of the Surgeon-General of the State, dated July 15, 1862.

The entire bounty will in all cases be paid before the recruit leaves the State. In the case of the regiments now forming, immediately upon the muster into the service of the United States of one or more recruits, the Adjutant of the regiment or other mustering officer will transmit to Col. Gideon Bishop, Jr., Paymaster-General, Albany, one copy of the list, with the corresponding enlistment forms attached, as provided in Paragraph 2.

Men of different companies will not be borne upon the same muster-roll, but as many men as is convenient may be borne upon one roll, provided they belong to the same company. At the same time separate receipts, signed by each recruit, will be transmitted to the Paymaster-General, by the Adjutant, or other mustering officer.

Upon the receipt of the papers above-mentioned, the Paymaster-General will promptly return a check upon the Commercial Bank of Albany for one-half of the bounty, to wit, twenty-five dollars, payable to the order of the recruit, and a State certificate that, if he is with the regiment when its organization is completed, or is ordered from the State before the organization is completed, or is then properly accounted for, he will receive the balance of the bounty, twenty-five dollars.

In the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, each recruit will be required after his arrival at one of the three depôts, Albany, Elmira or New-York, to undergo special inspection for bounty, to be made at Albany by Dr. MASON F. COGSWELL; at New-York by Dr. WM. H. TAUMANN, and at Elmira by Dr. WM. C. WEN. The surgeon will indorse upon a duplicate of the blank, headed—Volunteer Enlistment—a certificate that the recruit has been "examined for bounty and passed."

This blank so indorsed, together with a receipt signed by the recruit, will be transmitted by the surgeon to Col. GIDEON BISHOP, Jr., Paymaster-General, Albany, who will promptly return a check for the entire amount of the bounty.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The mustering office in White-street was kept all day yesterday in an extraordinary state of bustle and excitement, by the recruiting officers throughout the City hurrying up with their squads of newly enlisted volunteers. The ninety dollars bounty and advance pay, now guaranteed to every one who spontaneously responds to the call for fresh troops, is having the effect of bringing men along faster than was expected—first-class men, most of them are, too, equal in all respects to those who composed some of the first and best regiments that New-York sent to the war. Besides the large number enrolled at the White-street office, several of the commanders of regiments under way here have sent a great many recruits up to the various encampments to be mustered in. This has been a considerable relief to the United States officers at the former place, and adds to the total of enlistments a good deal more extensively than the official figures would seem to show. In every way the prospects of soon raising the Empire State's quota of the additional army of three hundred thousand are brighter than ever.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Evidence of the alacrity with which the President's requisition is being responded to is not wanting at the Quartermaster's Office. Gen. ARTHUR and his Aids are scarcely allowed a moment's rest. All day long there is a rush to them for uniforms and equipments. There is, of course, a plentiful stock on hand of all these necessaries, so that soldiers do not have to wait an indefinite time—as was the case a year ago—for the clothes appropriate to their calling; but there is quite enough to do to merely hand out and keep account of the various articles that are demanded in such profusion.

THE ENCAMPMENTS.

The several places where the men are being organized into regiments and brigades are rapidly assuming the appearance of busy, thickly-populated encampments. In that of the Spinola Brigade, at East New-York, there are more than thousand men already gathered; Col. ALLEN has a numerous following at New-Dorp; the Hulbeck Guard mustered several hundred strong at Turtle Bay Brewery; there is a camp of instruction on Staten Island, and other eligible localities are being once more put to the military uses of last Summer.

THE POLICE IN THE FIELD.

The "force" is contributing all its energies to the cause for the purpose of quickly forming the regiment of which the former Captain of the Ninth Ward Police—the popular TURNBULL—is to be Colonel. Every guardian of the public peace, whilst having one eye to his regular duty, has another for the equally urgent object of recruiting, and the consequence is a swift and steady influx in every Station-house of likely young fellows, whom a little timely conversation has impressed with the desire to do the State some service. Capt.—that is, Col.—TURNBULL's regiment will be one of the first completed—that's certain.

THE FOPE RIFLES.

Capt. LEGG, at No. 7 Broadway, is meeting with encouraging success in the enrollment of this company. Men of a very superior stamp have already enlisted with him; and, if those wishing to join the army want to find themselves under a thoroughly efficient and straightforward officer, they cannot do better than follow Capt. LEGG at the earliest opportunity.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. GUARNY is raising a regiment under this name, and is progressing in his endeavor finely. The camp is at Staten Island.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER arrived in this City on Friday night, and his appearance, after the gallant action of the Irish Brigade, under his brilliant leadership, at the Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Hill and Malvern's Hill, elicited great enthusiasm among all those who welcomed him. Gen. MEAGHER comes from his command at this particular juncture at the express orders of Gen. MCCLELLAN—made through Gen. SUMNER—to recruit men to fill the decimated ranks of the Sixty-ninth, Eighty-eighth and Sixty-third New-York Regiments.

Gen. MEAGHER was yesterday engaged in consultation with the members of the Irish Brigade Committee, under whose auspices last Fall, in conjunction with Gen. MEAGHER, the Brigade was raised. Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, Secretary *pro tem.*, has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee at the Emigrant Bank, No. 51 Chambers-street, on Monday, at 3½ P. M. The Executive Committee, at the first organization, consisted of Messrs. Daniel Devlin (Chairman), Richard O'Gorman, Richard Bell, Joseph Stuart, Charles P. Daly, Andrew Carrigan, James O'Grady, Samuel Sloan, Wm. Mitchell, John Savage and John T. Doyle, Esqs. There is no doubt but that the General's countrymen will enthusiastically rally to the flag of the Irish Brigade.

COLONELCY OF THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

An error occurred in our reference to the organization in this District. The Colonel proposed after Mr. CORNELL is Prof. ELIAS PEISSNER, recently Military Instructor in Union College, and who is authorized by the Government to raise the regiment quartered in Turtle Bay Park.

SERVICE PRESENTATION.

The Yorburgh Chasseurs, Eagle Brigade, Fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, had a large and fashionable concourse in attendance at dress parade on Wednesday afternoon last, at Camp Scrogge, Rod House Grounds, Harlem. The regiment went through the various battalion movements with a high degree of proficiency. The occasion was made still more gratifying by the presentation to Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT U. S. A., Examining Surgeon at this station, of a massive silver ice bowl, as a memento of the regiment's high appreciation and regard for him as a citizen, a soldier, and a faithful public officer. Colonel BURNHAM, commanding this fine regiment, made the presentation in an appropriate and feeling manner, and was neatly and cordially responded to by Dr. MOTT. The testimonial bore the following inscription: "Presented to Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT, Surgeon, U. S. A., by the officers of the 'Yorburgh Chasseurs,' Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. V., July 18, 1862." After which the regiment and its guests (including many ladies) sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The President of the United States, Gen. MCCLELLAN, Dr. MOTT, Col. BURNHAM, Lieut.-Col. BEAUME, the staff and line officers, the "Yorburgh Chasseurs," the ladies, &c., were toasted. In the

NAVAL RECRUITING.

Recruiting for the United States Navy has been going on more than usual. Hereafter, however, the rule for enlisting men for three years exclusively will be abolished, and payment on ship for any term not less than a year, which they may choose. Already the recruiting officer of the receiving ship *Allegheny*, at Baltimore, the *North Carolina*, at this port, and the *Ohio*, at Boston, have put the new law in force, and are enlisting men under it. Naval recruiting has recently been brightening up. Over 110 men were enlisted in this City last week, being a clear increase of 40. There are now over 300 effective sailors on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, and more than 500 in the *North Carolina*, and nearly as many in Baltimore and Portland, Maine. Seven hundred have been enlisted at Portsmouth, N. H., a large number at New-Bedford, at Chicago, St. Louis and Cairo, so that, for a short time, at least, we shall hear no more of the scarcity of crews for our men-of-war.

When the rebellion broke out the personnel of the navy consisted of 9,000 sailors and 1,000 marines. There are now more than 25,000 attached to it—or three times its original force. The new army recruiting law, however, will injure naval enlistments. Steam having revolutionized navies, artificers, coal-heavers, engineers, marines, boys and firemen are taken in a great measure, from the same classes that feed a military body, leaving the nautical genus the only part of a frigate's crew which cannot be raised in an inland province. The fear of privateers, too, having diminished in influence, the mercantile marine is recruiting these sailors left idle when the *Sumter* mania was rife, and giving them large advances too. Thus Uncle Sam's area of recruiting for his men-of-war is growing so small by degrees, that, unless some large bounty is given we shall be troubled with what the Prince DE JOINVILLE feared so much, "men-of-war unmanned." The brass band temptation is now in vogue, the *Sabres* having charmed 200 men by it in a few days, so that musicians are likely to eclipse the Cherry-street runners in drumming for the navy.

HOW TO GET RECRUITS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice of late several communications in your valuable journal, commenting upon the apparent feebleness of the recruiting movement in this City, and, as usual, making all sorts of guesses as to the cause, and offering any number of suggestions and remedies. One thinks that the publication of the sick and wounded lists was doubtless a depressing effect, and implores its discontinuance. Another will have it that the trouble lies in the ambiguity of the Bounty laws, and so on *ad infinitum*.

These are all very well in their way, and there is no doubt that these causes have their influence, but in my opinion, and I have had some little experience in these matters, the sole cause lies in the fact that most men are unwilling to enroll themselves into new organizations, preferring, if possible, some one of the tried and proved regiments already in the field. You may rest assured that when recruiting stations are opened by such regiments as the Fifth, (DURYEE'S Zouaves,) the Sixty-ninth, and the Ninth, (HAWKINS,) you will perceive a vast improvement in the recruiting returns for each week. In a few days arrangements will, it is expected, have been perfected for recruiting the Fifth New-York up to the war standard, if having, as you are aware, lost considerably in the late battles. The officers now in New-York on this duty are confident of rapidly filling up their magnificent corps.

Every one knows that battles can never be fought or won without some loss, and it is as well known that after every battle the columns of the papers are convulsively searched for the names of killed or wounded; so, Mr. Editor, you will please continue to publish your accurate lists, for the sake of the poor fellows' relatives. And I think that the man who quails at the sight of a list of killed and wounded does well to keep out of the army. He has no business there; the Army of the Potomac *never quails*, and I sincerely pity the man who does.

One thing is certain, that a greater portion of the new levy will have to go to make up for losses already suffered by regiments in the field. Scarcely a single corps now in active service but has had its ranks decimated by disease and the bullet. If you do not fill up these regiments speedily, there won't be much to be enrolled in them left, and I for one would not like to see that happen. Better to do this than to hatch out a fresh batch of new-fledged officers. G. F. W.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE PRESENT METHOD OF RECRUITING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The abstract of a General Order from Washington, recently published, effectually places a stumbling block in the way of many officers possessed of some merit, service and respectability, from again entering the same, if paragraphs 2 and 3 are to be rigidly complied with. No authority is given to the officer, other than the Surgeon, to bodily examine the recruit, therefore why should he be held pecuniarily responsible for the false statement of the same, in case of his rejection, or that in case of his not furnishing his quota of men within a specified time, he should, at the will of the Governor, who commissioned him, be dropped from the roll, forfeit all the pay due him, (which he is justly entitled to from the time he is in the employ of the Government,) and have those men already enlisted by him transferred to some other company or regiment, so that his time, merit, money and patriotism all go for naught. The Government desire officers of some experience, but this order requires them to possess two other qualifications—unbounded amiability of temper and a well-filled purse. Honorable men wish and expect to be treated in the same spirit. No obstructions, particularly at this time, should be inadvertently placed in the way, and the officer who issued this order can readily see that it requires modification to insure prompt action.

JULY 16, 1862. JUSTICE.

THE WAR FEELING ELSEWHERE.

WAR MEETING AT BANGOR, ME.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, July 17.

A grand patriotic meeting was held here this evening in aid of enlistments for the late requisition of troops by the General Government. The enrolled militia of this city and neighboring towns, numbering one thousand, marched in procession with six bands of music.

The hall was crowded at an early hour. The immense mass of people caused the breaking down of a portion of the approach to the hall and some hundreds of people were precipitated some fifteen feet below on the sidewalk, but fortunately there was no loss of life.

The meeting then adjourned to the area in front of the Bangor House, where Vice-President HAMLIN, Gen. HOWARD, Hon. S. H. BLAKE, W. H. MCCRILLIS and others delivered addresses.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the people of the Penobscot Valley to sustain the Government with their full quota of troops, and calling upon the Administration to prosecute the war with vigor, and with all the means and all the men of whatever color they can command.

ENLISTMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

TOWANDA, Penn., Saturday, July 19.

A large county meeting was held at this place to-day, without distinction of party, to adopt measures for raising volunteers under the new call. It was recommended that Gov. CURTIN adopt the same course as that pursued by Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, namely: Offering a bounty of $50 for recruits. Enlistments are now going on, and great unanimity exists among the masses.

HARRISBURG, Friday, July 18.

The prospects for enlistments for three years, throughout the State, under the new call, so far as heard from, are favorable, but it is believed would be largely increased if the term of service were made one year, as indicated by the bill just passed Congress, and better provision by the General Government to aid the State Governments in having the sick and wounded sent directly home. Camps will soon be established in various parts of the State. Gov. CURTIN contemplates calling an extra session of the Legislature, and in the meantime offering a State bounty.

THE ALBANY DISTRICT REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Friday, July 18.

Major SPRAGUE, United States Army, has been nominated Colonel of the Albany District Regiment of new Volunteers, and will accept, provided the permission of the War Department is granted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Enthusiastic meetings, to hasten enlistments, continue to be held in all parts of Massachusetts, and those towns which have had them once are so well pleased with the sensation that they insist on repeating them again and again.

The second war meeting at Wilbraham, Hampden County, was held Wednesday evening, at the Methodist vestry in the south parish. So great was the attendance that out of doors accommodations were sought in front of the church. Eighteen patriotic young men enlisted in the course of the evening.

Washington held an enthusiastic meeting Tuesday

CONNECTICUT.

At an enthusiastic and numerously attended meeting, held in Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday evening, Gov. BUCKINGHAM was present, and made a characteristically forcible speech. Hon. W. D. BISHOP also made a stirring address. He commenced by offering a subscription paper to the audience, and this is the way it started off:

Wheeler & Wilson		Trent & Blake	$200
Manufac. Co.	$5,000	J. Mott & Co.	200
F. A. Benjamin	1,000	Eben Fairchild	200
C. Spooner	1,000	J. D. Alvord	100
Wm. D. Bishop	1,000	J. G. Adams, M. D.	100
Elias Howe, Jr.	1,000	S. C. Patterson & Co.	100
Nathaniel Wheeler	1,000	W. G. Sterling	100
Hanford Lyon	1,000	Hall & Read	100
D. H. Sterling	500	Wm. A. Booth	100
J. C. Loomis	500	Sherman Hartwell	100
Russell Tomlinson	500	S. G. Booth	100
F. G. Calhoun	500	J. S. Hanover	100
F. T. Barnum	500	H. M. Hine	100
F. Wood	200	D. W. Thompson	100
Wm. H. Perry	250	James Wilson	100
S. S. Clapp	200	Horace Nichols	100
H. N. Hayes	200	R. B. Lacy	100
Hayward & Bacon	200	J. B. Ferguson, Sr.	100
E. Birdsey & Co.	200	N. J. Andrews	100
Dwight, Chapin & Co.	200	Samuel Larkin	100

The sums of $75 and $50 which were subscribed are too numerous to mention.

About 300 men have joined the Fourteenth Regiment, now at Camp Foote, Hartford, and the ranks are fast filling up. The National Union Committee of New-Haven has established seven recruiting offices, and all are meeting with success and filling up the ranks of the Lyon Regiment. The sum raised for the benefit of the regiment will probably reach the required amount of $15,000. The Meriden Britannia Company has offered $50 bounty to any of their workmen who will go to the war, with a promise of employment on their return. Other firms at Meriden have made liberal offers. The town authorities have voted $60 to each volunteer. By Saturday night, it is expected that a full company of 100 men will be enrolled at Meriden.

Rev. JONATHAN BLAKE, D. D., of Milford, has offered to give $10 to each person who will enlist from that town, and if a full company is formed there, he will give them $500 additional.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, July 19.

At a large and enthusiastic town meeting, held this afternoon, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the aid of the families of volunteers who have or may enlist in the town, for the aid of the sick and wounded, and for promoting enlistments.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, July 19.

The war meeting last night was most enthusiastic, and the largest meeting ever held here. Lieut.-Col. AYRES presided. Gov. BUCKINGHAM was the principal speaker. Many men enlisted on the spot.

Resolutions were passed calling on the Selectmen to make arrangements for supporting the families of volunteers.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Manchester *American* says over 600 men have been enlisted for the Ninth Regiment, now going into camp at the Fair Ground near Concord. Half of them are already in camp.

MAINE.

Another rousing meeting was held at Bangor on Thursday evening. Hon. JOHN A. PETERS presided, and Gen. HOWARD was present and made a speech. He said:

"We marched to within five miles of Richmond. We were sapped by sickness and death, till the army of 80,000 did not exceed 40,000. I come before you to represent to you that our armies need replenishing; they are all too small. We have done a good deal, but there is more to do; and we must send reinforcements, and that right away. Will you leave your gallant Second to struggle without aid? [No, no!] I am glad to see it stated that the war is to be carried on with more vigor. [Applause.] I see an earnest of this in the appointment of Gen. POPE to command in Virginia, and that he is going to chase the enemy wherever he can find them. [Applause.]

I hear it said that Federal arms have protected property of rebels. I belong to the Army of the Potomac, and we have protected much property from marauders; but I think we have not used the services of slaves enough, or we might have saved many of our men. And I am glad to see the President and the people moving toward the right. I am not a politician, but love all parties alike. Now is the time to unite all for the country. I know Gen. HUNTER, and know what he says will be true; and he says that the black brigade he organized is more than a success. Now, is it not better to put these black regiments in the fortifications South, and have our men for service elsewhere? [Applause.] I say to you that these black men are willing to help us, and they are the only loyal people in the South, and they may prove an efficient aid to our cause.

As to McCLELLAN, I approved his course as a whole, and believed in his ability, though he may have made some mistakes, and was glad that he had brought off his little army so well after that hard struggle. We are too apt to worship men. We must not depend entirely upon any General, but put confidence in the whole. If we make proper sacrifice we must succeed. I have done what little I could for the cause. Every one is called upon to lend his assistance to its fullest extent. We have but a small proportion of the three hundred thousand. We must fill up our old regiments, and send new. Those men you have sent are not cowards. When I was wounded there and went to the rear, I didn't find one skulker. They stood their ground. How different from the poor fools who have gone to Canada! [Applause.] All our divisions did nobly! Even CASEY's was a brave division, and we should do them justice, they stood so long under such an opposing force. We must come up still to the work, and send our brave fellows assistance. We are too apt to look to the country, but we should rather look to what is to be done to save the country. It is more important for us to preserve than for our fathers to make these institutions. You will ask what will become of all these rebels. The rebels are the ones to ask that. We will answer them at the cannon's mouth, and with the gallows. [Applause.]

But you ask, what if England interferes? I don't believe they will. Their people are favorable to us. France has got enough to do in Mexico, for we have taught the Mexicans how to keep them of hay. But let them interfere, and we will rise in our majesty. Then will be the time for the multitude to come up to the work. If England interferes, Ireland will be more with us than ever, and many Irishmen will be in the army against England. We should only think of what is right, and carry it out at whatever cost, and with such feeling we must succeed."

Vice-President HAMLIN also made a brief address. He said:

"I have a right to demand for you a more vigorous prosecution of the war. When the Ship of State is rocked in the tempest, all should come to the rescue, and throw aside partizanship. I say we want to send forth no Federal harpoons to protect rebel property. We don't fight the rebels to save their property. We want to save, as much as possible, our men. It is to be done by men a little blacker than myself. (Applause and laughter.) He wished his voice could reach the officials at Washington. They are slow to move, but they must come to that position, when they will settle everything to our advantage. I see hopes from this end in the decisions of to-day. They must come to use the necessity of raising every means of helping our men in the field.

We want to send men to the Second Maine and

Col. [illegible] We want men to the Second Maine and [illegible] regiment, and we want men to the Second Maine. We have a few who are cavilling in our streets about Abolitionism and such doctrines, and men who can stop to talk about such matters are traitors at heart. I should not be sorry if they were hanged.

All about us they are offering to come up and enlist—and will you be behind in this work? Shall we not do voluntarily what must be done by some means?

In conclusion he invoked every one to look to the responsibility which rests upon him in this crisis, and swear to support this great cause of free institutions, or die in its defence."

ILLINOIS.

Still another proclamation has been issued by Gov. YATES. He says:

"The war has now arrived at the most critical period. A series of splendid successes has crowned our arms. The enemy has been driven from Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky, from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and from the sea coast at almost all points. The Mississippi has been opened from Cairo to the Gulf. The Potomac has been opened from Washington to the Chesapeake. Beaten, broken, demoralized, bankrupt and scattered, the enemy has fled before our victorious legions, leaving us a large area of conquered territory and almost innumerable posts in the enemy's country to garrison with our troops. But the rebels, whose leaders are bold and sagacious, and with whom the fate of the rebellion is now neck or nothing, have, with the energy of desperation, resolved to cast all upon the issues of a single battle; and while weak at every other point, they have, by the evacuation of Corinth, and by the rapid concentration of their scattered forces at Richmond, brought together a great and powerful army, for superior in numbers to that of our own at the same point. With consummate skill and generalship they have planned so as not only to defend their own Capital, but also, should they be successful in driving back McCLELLAN, to take care, and raise the robel flag upon the Capitol at Washington, with the expectation that so great a conquest would reanimate the South, revive their fading fortunes, and secure them the immediate co-operation of the two great Powers of Europe—England and France.

This is their last great stake. The desperation with which they have fought has developed the depth, intensity and ruthlessness of their designs. Their mode of warfare is the most malignant, dangerous and savage. Thus we are brought to the very crisis of the rebellion, and all our hopes, and the hopes of this great country, hang upon the issue.

It is for this reason that the President telegraphs me, in a private dispatch, "Time is everything. Please act in view of this."

Illinoisans! In view of the crisis, when the battles soon to be fought will be decisive, when the alliance with foreign Powers is not only sought, but confidently relied upon by the rebels, and when our own brave volunteers, outnumbering equal numbers, which cut their bands for help, I cannot doubt the response you will give. Indeed, I am most happy in state that, in response to the active measures already taken, every mail brings me the glad tidings of the rapid enrollment of our volunteers in the nine regiments which are forming.

Covered all over with glory, with a name honored throughout the earth—shining with the lustre of the great achievements of her sons on almost every field, Illinois will not now hold back and tarnish the fame she has so nobly earned. To the timid who suppose that the State will not now respond, I say "take courage." Nothing can eradicate the patriotism and courage of the men of Illinois. But I repeat, time is everything. Defeat now would prolong the war for years. Also remember that every argument of public necessity, of patriotism, every emotion of humanity appeals to the people to turn out in overwhelming demonstration, so that the rebellion may be speedily crushed and an end put to this desolating war. Remember the words of DOUGLAS, that the "shortest road to peace is the most stupendous preparation for war."

MICHIGAN.

At a meeting held in the Campus Martius, Detroit, on Tuesday evening, WILLIAM C. DEMAS, Mayor, presided. Hon. LEWIS CASS was among the Vice-Presidents. Hon. W. A. HOWARD spoke. In the course of his address he said:

"Every citizen must seek first what he ought not to do. We must not seek our own advantage. We must not criminate or recriminate. Let us not have any party feeling, but come up boldly to the assistance of our brethren in the field. Hold that the ranks of our soldiery may be best filled by volunteers. Our soldiers have already raised the honor of Michigan by the battles they have fought, and by the powerful odds they have withstood. Every one that can go, ought to go. I cannot go, but I will do better; I will procure five men to go in my place. I would like to go, but they will not let me, for I have no teeth to bite a cartridge, and I can do more good at home. Every man who cannot go must put his hand in his pocket, for we had better lose a hundred lives now than to have preserved hereafter one life unworthy of a citizen. Gentlemen, this crisis is upon us, and the men of the city—the rich men—must do the next best thing to going—help those who do go and the families they leave behind them. The only real danger is that foreign Governments will interfere; but whether we fight only rebels or the concentrated Powers of the world, as long as there is one man left we will support this glorious old Constitution and Government in its integrity, as our fathers delivered it to us. Mr. Mayor, I move that a Committee of six be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting."

VERMONT.

The Burlington, Vt., *Times* says recruiting for the Tenth Regiment in that State, is briskly going on. Over thirty men have been recruited in that county, this week.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gov. PIERPOINT has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
WHEELING, VA., July 16, 1862.

To the People of Virginia:

The large area of territory won by the arms of the Nation, requiring numerous garrisons to hold the military positions thereof, the casualties incident to war, together with the threatened interference of two of the great Powers of Europe to destroy our greatness and diminish our power, have caused the President of the United States to call for 300,000 men, to secure the Nation's integrity, and it needs be to punish properly the imperitinent intermeddling with our internal affairs. Of this number, the State of Virginia has been called upon to furnish 2,000 men, as her proportion, for the term of three years, or during the war.

To aid and assist in the work of furnishing the State's quota, I desire all the Senators and members of the House of Delegates to act as agents in procuring volunteers in their respective districts and counties, and we, for ourselves, with themselves, discount persons in each magisterial district in their several counties as recruiting Committees; that they recommend active, intelligent and brave men to be commissioned as Second Lieutenants of the companies raised therein, and that they exercise their discretion as to the most effective means of obtaining volunteers, by holding public meetings and otherwise.

Loyal men of Virginia! although intercecine war has devastated our lands, brought grief to our homes and sadness to our hearts, yet I do not doubt that you will voluntarily respond to this call, and fly to assist your brave brethren in this last struggle for home, country and constitutional freedom, and secure, forever to ourselves and to our children, the priceless legacy bequeathed us by our fathers. Your sister States are nobly responding by voluntary enlistments. Let it not be said, that it was left for Virginia to furnish her quota by resorting to *draft*.

F. H. PIERPONT, Governor.

By the Governor:
L. A. HAGANS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Henry Browne, Thirty-first Regiment N. Y. V.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This accomplished officer, whose unremitted services during this war have won the repeated approbation and favorable mention of his superiors, is well known in the military, legal and political circles of our City. At an early period he was smitten with the *furor militaris*, and has ever since cherished an invincible passion for the warlike profession. While still a mere stripling he received a commission in the New-York Volunteers, and, until the close of the Mexican campaign, served under the Brigade Gen. Scott, of whom young soldiers so many are now rendering good service to their country. Col. BROWNE distinguished himself in the battles of Chapultepec, Cherubusco, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Merico and Molino del Rey, the last of which he absented himself from his regiment to participate in a circumstance which Gen. SCOTT afterward declared gave him the prestige of one hundred battles. Some of his adventures in that romantic region have been narrated in "Campaign Reminiscences," a series of papers contributed by him to the Knickerbocker Magazine. For gallant conduct there he was twice brevetted.

On his return from Mexico he was presented with two medals, one a gold one, and Gen. SCOTT also gave him a valuable autograph testimonial, indorsing his valor and talents. Until joining the army of the Potomac, Col. BROWNE pursued an extensive practice in law. Although an active politician, he has never appeared as a candidate for office except when nominated by his party for Judge. In the last two Presidential elections he took a prominent part.

At the first battle summons of 1861, he set about raising a regiment of picked men, which he named the "Scotsmen," and had it organized and several hundred men enlisted, when the colonelcy of Gen. MEAGHER's regiment induced him to concentrate his regiment with another incomplete one, that of Col. C. B. FRAYE. Col. [illegible] McCLELLAN tender appointment [illegible] Quartermaster of the Potomac. With the exception

AN ENTERPRISE FROM NEW-JERSEY.—An association has been formed at Newark, which undertakes to collect gratuitously the back pay and bounty due to the widows and representatives of deceased soldiers. The claimant has only to sign the necessary papers before the County Clerk of Essex to have the whole business transferred from his shoulders to those of the benefactors gentlemen who have so thoughtfully given their charity this direction. Mr. MATHEW L. WARD, whose exertions in founding the State Hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, have been referred to in our columns, is Chairman of the Association. Cannot a similar organization be effected in New-York?

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Free to any one sufferer with RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 1[illegible] New-York Post-office.

Marion's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the public and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. [illegible] Cedar-st. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

BIRTHS.

GILLEN.—On Thursday, July 17, Mrs. John Gillen, of this City, of a daughter.

DIED.

ADAMSON.—On Saturday morning, July 19, JOHN M. ADAMSON, the only surviving son of the late Thomas Adamson, aged 30 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of 3d-st. and 11th-st., Harlem.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 262.—July 16, 1862.
63, 27, 4, 65, 8, 51, 70, 19, 35, 33, 40, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 263.—July 19, 1862.
28, 13, 71, 55, 11, 78, 15, 67, 22, 31, 32, 16.

Circulars gratis of chances by addressing either

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 257.—July 12, 1862.
13, 62, 16, 20, 11, 68, 67, 36, 54, 45, 18, 35.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 261.—July 19, 1862.
76, 10, 44, 17, 38, 4, 32, 56, 67, 34, 43, 72.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 10 Bond-st.

P. P. P. P.

PEABOY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, relative and healing Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, requiring a surgical operation necessary; METAL conductors heat—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unassailed by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, clean

[illegible] Gen. Lee, referred to, is a small frame building of six rooms, worth [illegible] fifteen hundred dollars, and the Medical Director states that it would not accommodate more than thirty patients. He has tents where the patients are comfortable, and he has, therefore, never considered it necessary to call for the use of the house as a hospital.

As to the story about the bleeding wounded, suffering soldiers having to buy a glass of water, its only foundation probably originates in the fact that some civilian, who was too indolent to go for the water himself, may have paid a negro for bringing it to him.

Regarding the extract from a dispatch just received from Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, the Chief Quartermaster in charge at White House, will give you some light upon the subject, and perhaps enlist you as to the merits of the individuals who make the urgent complaints in the extract. If there have been just cause to suffer for water, unless he was too drunk or sick to drink the We have seen no complaint from the officers of the regiments, nor from the water is abundant, and an inexhaustible flow, has been placed on the free and unlimited use of it. The author of the extract, the vouchers must be a simpleton at a [illegible]

I have given special directions to protect the property at White House from any unnecessary injury or depredation, because it was once the property of a rebel, and I cannot believe that you will [illegible] censure. I pre[illegible] Secretary of War, entirely to impose upon you such spurious and unfounded [illegible] alluded to are not only enemies to this [illegible] but to the cause in which we are now fighting.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

[illegible] which I received the following:

(Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, 6th.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

[illegible] to remain station in the White House, [illegible] to inform you that representations were made [illegible] the matter by persons who profess to speak from personal knowledge, and also by letters, [illegible] directed to it, [illegible] removed. If any exist, I do not doubt your explanation will enable me to correct the misrepresentation. Neither you nor I can be too careful of such stories, but so far as it is in my power I shall labor to do so.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

I responded under the impression that the matter was dismissed of to your entire satisfaction, until I received a communication from the Assistant Secretary of War, under date of the 10th instant, inclosing a copy of a communication from the Surgeon-General to the War Department, bearing your indorsement, recommending that I should make the order therein requested. I insert copies of both, that the subject may be better understood:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., June 16, 1862.

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to forward to you the inclosed copy of a communication of this date, received from the Surgeon-General, requesting that the "White House grounds" may be turned over to the medical authorities for hospital purposes, with the recommendation which the Secretary has indorsed thereon, and to call your early attention to the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. WOLCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War.

Major-General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., June 16, 1862.

SIR: It has been represented to me by responsible persons that the White House and the inclosed grounds are admirably adapted for hospital purposes.

The water used by the sick, at present, is very bad; that on the White House grounds, on the contrary, is excellent. The location is moreover so admirable for a hospital camp. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that the house and grounds may be turned over to the medical authorities.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

WM. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A true copy from the original on file in the Department.

C. P. WOLCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1862.

On the receipt of the foregoing I ordered the chief medical officer of this army to proceed at once to White House and make a thorough investigation of the whole matter, and I have insert a copy of his report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP LINCOLN, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, June 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions, I proceeded to White House on Friday afternoon, 24th, and returned yesterday.

I called upon Col. INGALLS, and in company with him examined the house known as the White House, as well as the outbuildings, grounds and spring.

The house is two stories in height, with two small rooms on each floor, with a very small wing at each end on the lower floor, a cellar under the main building, but with no attic.

The four rooms in the main building can each accommodate five patients; one of the wings can accommodate three, or perhaps four patients; the other is a sort of pantry, and has on one side the opening for the stairway to descend into the cellar. This room is unfit for any other purpose than a dispensary or kitchen. The cellar is dark, damp and foul, and in my opinion should of itself forbid the occupation of the house as a hospital.

The greatest number of sick which the house can accommodate is, then, twenty-four, leaving no room for the nurses. The outbuildings are entirely unfit for hospital purposes.

The grounds consist of a lawn shaded by locust trees, and a kitchen garden. The lawn affords room for about twenty-five hospital tents.

The kitchen garden is of loose soil, parts of it rather low, and in wet weather would be muddy and uncomfortable, by ditching it might be drained.

The spring is at the foot of the bank near the dairy house. The water is good, similar to that of the other springs that have been prepared for the use of the [illegible]

The supply of water in the spring within the grounds is very scanty. The hospital steward told me he had condemned it because he found it required two hours and a half to fill a barrel of water. The water is therefore unfit to be used. It has always been at the service of the hospital. I inclose the order of Col. INGALLS to that effect.

If this house were used for hospital purposes, it could only be made available for the quarters of the surgeons attached and for a dispensary.

The sick would require hospital tents upon the lawn. If the grounds were occupied in this way, as they are altogether insufficient for the whole establishment, it would necessitate the establishment of a separate administration—surgeons, cooks, stewards, &c.—an expenditure of personnel that we cannot very well afford.

We have now one hundred and seventy hospital tents pitched on the plantation, well arranged and well administered, well drained, the administration tents, the cooking apparatus, and the subsistence tents centrally located, and convenient for all parties. Thirty-five more tents are on the ground, and are being pitched as the force at our disposal will allow. Sixty-five of these tents have plank floors. The remaining thirty-five of the first one hundred received would have been floored if the number had been equal to my [illegible]

The delay in receiving this, however, has developed an interesting and important fact; the mortality in the floored tents has been very sensibly greater than in those without floors. I have directed the surgeon in charge to prepare tables showing the comparative ratio of deaths in the two classes of tents; this may interest you. If lumber is received I will suspend the flooring of the remaining tents until these tables can be examined, and the question set at rest.

I must remark that, although the whole of the tents are comfortable, and well pitched, and an air of comfort pervading them, still, those without floors are decidedly superior in these respects to the others.

In relation to the relative advantages of hospital tents and buildings for hospital purposes, I think that a consideration of all sanitary with the subject there is but one opinion—that the tents are decidedly the best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. TRIPLER, Surgeon and Med. Director, Army of Potomac.

Brig.-Gen. R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

I also insert a communication on this subject this day received from Dr. R. S. VOLLUM, Medical Inspector, who, upon the 17th inst., received an order from the Surgeon-General to proceed to "White House and other contiguous points, and examine a complaint made against the conduct of the transportation of the sick." Dr. VOLLUM reports that he found no just cause of complaint, and that the water was good, and in abundance. He says:

The grounds about the house were well adapted for a hospital camp, and the house would be a valuable adjunct for the accommodation of officers, provisions and medical supplies necessary for that purpose. In this case the house would be crowded. In this calculation the medical officers and stewards would have to quarter outside.

The spring in front of the White House, near the water's edge, has a good flow of water, but not enough for the sick under Dr. Wright's care, near that place, in consequence of which he sent some casks near by, which he informed me furnished enough water of good quality. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

EDM. P. VOLLUM, Medical Inspector United States Army.

Brig.-Gen. R. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General Army of the Potomac.

The only order ever given by me in regard to this property was that on the 16th of May. I directed that the house and yard should not be occupied by our troops. I did this because of the associations which connect the premises with the earlier life of him whom we call the Father of his Country; and this order, with the reason therefor, was at once telegraphed to yourself in these words:

"I have taken every precaution to secure from injury the house, where WASHINGTON passed the first portion of his married life. I neither occupy it myself, nor permit others to occupy it, or the grounds in immediate vicinity."

The rest of the property, covering several thousand acres, with all the other buildings, have been open to use by this army. I believe that the only complaint made in reference to the order given by me is the assertion that the premises should have been used for hospital purposes.

I have never received any suggestion from any medical officer or from any other source in this army, that such use was desirable, and on this point I refer you to the report of the Medical Director and the statement of the Medical Inspector.

It appears that there is a spring within or near the enclosure, of which my first knowledge was derived after receipt of your telegram of the 7th inst. As to the character of this spring, and the general facilities for obtaining water at the White House, I refer you to the statements of Col. INGALLS, the Medical Director and Medical Inspector hereinbefore inserted.

That the officer in charge there may, however, be protected against misrepresentation, I here insert a copy of a written order issued by him on the 21st of May on this very subject:

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER, WHITE HOUSE, VA., May 21, 1862.

The guards and sentinels around the White House will allow the carts and wagons used for hospital purpose to have access at all times to the water within the inclosure. RUFUS INGALLS, Lieutenant-Colonel, Aid-de-Camp and Quartermaster United States Army.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that where springs or wells are in the vicinity or large bodies of troops, commanders often find it necessary to place guards over them, not to prohibit, but to protect the proper use of the water.

Those who have originated the false statements concerning this house, yard and spring, are, in fact, as stated in my dispatch of the 7th inst., enemies of this army, and of the cause in which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the Surgeon-General, and caused him to make official representations, which, on examination, prove to be unfounded in truth, and which are disrespectful to his superior officer. They have unnecessarily occupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and have interrupted the commander and the Medical Director of this army in the midst of the most arduous duties.

Under the circumstances, I conceive I shall best discharge my duty and meet your wishes by deferring the order recommended by you until this statement has been considered, and some specific instruction given to me, unless the Medical Director may desire to make such use of the property.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

Interesting Letter from David Livingstone, Narrating His Recent Exploration.

The following interesting letter from DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL.D., D.C.L., &c., the great African Explorer, having been just received during the Summer recess of the Geographical and Statistical Society, is published in the TIMES for the benefit of the members of the Society and the public generally:

RIVAN SHIRE, Jan. 6, 1862.

Having recently returned from the exploration of about two hundred miles of Lake Nyassa, a few notes respecting this part of the Lake region of intertropical Africa may not be unacceptable to my fellow-members of the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

We carried a boat past the Murchison* cataracts of this river, in August last, a distance of thirty-five or forty miles; in that space we have five considerable cataracts of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet each to the intermediate spaces; are very rapid, too, as may be inferred by the total descent being twelve hundred feet. When we launched the boat on the Upper Shire we were virtually on the lake, though sixty miles distant—for that part of the river partakes much of the character of a lake. It spreads out in one spot to a lakelet ten or twelve miles long, and five or six broad.

On the 2d of September we sailed into Lake Nyassa and found it to be very deep; our means of sounding were very imperfect; we had brought a hand line of thirty-five fathoms; failing to reach the bottom at a mile from the shore we employed a fishing line and found bottom in a bay at one hundred fathoms, or six hundred feet, but a mile outside of the bay we felt none, with one hundred and sixteen fathoms, or six hundred and ninety-six feet. The water is cool, in consequence of its large volume, and alligators, being well fed on fish seldom molest men, allowed us to bathe in its waters whenever we chose. This great luxury can be enjoyed in but few African rivers, and palisades are often made by the natives to protect women in drawing water against the dangerous reptiles. The shape of the lake is, with the help perhaps of a little imagination, somewhat like Italy on the map. The ankle of the boot is the narrowest part, about eighteen or twenty miles, that is, if we exclude the arms of its southern end. One of these, thirty miles long and ten or twelve broad, is prolonged into the Shire; the other, about the same breadth, is eighteen miles long, and if we reject the shape we may say that the southern end has a forked appearance. It expands up toward the north to fifty or sixty miles. The length is over two hundred miles, probably two hundred and twenty-five, but we failed to reach above the two hundred.

It begins in latitude 14° 23' South, and extends into the southern borders of the 10° South latitude. It lies between 35° and 36° East longitude, and is very nearly straight. We sailed along the western shore, and found it to be a succession of bays, all open to the east. We were there during the prevalence of equinoctial gales, and found that furious storms came down with great suddenness from the mountains and high lands with which Lake Nyassa is surrounded. Heavy seas, in which no open boat could live, often get up in fifteen or twenty minutes. There are several small, rounded, rocky islands, covered with forest, and are uninhabited. These would afford no shelter to a ship, for many rocks jut out from deep water near them, and anchorage is to be found only near the shore. Five rivers of from fifteen to thirty yards flow into it from the west. Possibly another of larger size flows into it from the north, but that we did not see. The Lake rises and falls about three feet between the wet and dry seasons; the water is fresh but somewhat earthy tasted, and hard. The population on its shores is prodigiously large; all engage in catching fish by nets, hooks, creels, torches or poison. Slavery is the only trade they know. An Arab vessel called a *dhow* had lately been built on the lake to carry slaves across, and we daily expect a steamer (in parts) out from England to be carried past the Cataracts, and launched on its waters, for a very different purpose. The natives had never seen Europeans before, and we had to bear to be stared at to any amount. They were, upon the whole, civil. No fines were levied or dues demanded. We were, however, robbed in the course of the Slavers' operations; the first time we had suffered loss by thieves in Africa. The people are much less honest where Slavery goes on than elsewhere, and there they place but little value on human life. We went up to show a mission (sent out by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities) a healthy locality on the highlands south of Mount Zomba, and in trying to induce a tribe called Ajawa to desist from slave-hunting, were attacked with poisoned arrows and guns; and for recourse to firearms in self-defence, would seem have been made food for the vultures. They were the first who have attacked us in Africa, and seemed maddened by continual success in clever forays against their fellow-men. Africa is a country of the Future. It is impossible to recite its capabilities. It is predominantly a cotton country, for here the plant is perennial, and requires little of that heart-breaking toil necessary where it is an exotic. No frosts endanger the crops, and the best qualities yield largely. Slave-hunting is the greatest drawback known; it depopulates the country so much that labor becomes dear in proportion to its prevalence. The Portuguese possessions on the Zambesi are valueless because all the labor is exported to Bourbon—the subjects of His Most Faithful Majesty of Lisbon having performed the part of the boy of the goose with the golden egg.

In addition to the mission of the English Universities, two other missions in this region are contemplated. Healthy localities can be secured on the Highlands, which arise on our east to a height of some 7,000 or 8,000 feet above the sea. I am, &c., &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

*So named after Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, President of the Royal Geographical Society.

THE NEWARK SHIPBUILDING.—The city has finally determined to issue shinplasters—they will be ready in about fifteen days—they will be printed on bank-note paper, two plates being used. To prevent their being photographed, they will be printed in two colors, black and red, and it is intended that they shall make a comfortable appearance. There seems to be a desire on the part of the public that the city should issue some of these, while at the same time [illegible]

[illegible] Wool, for the first six months of the current year, giving number of bales, weight, and duties. Customs [illegible]

Imports of Foreign Wool at New-York during the First Six Months of 1862.

From whence.	No. of bales.	Weight, lbs.	Duty Value.
England	11,207	3,756,000	$1,041,198
Buenos Ayres	4,027	1,024,000	447,308
France	2,068	3,302,000	451,626
Belgium	2,561	974,542	191,007
Africa	1,979	490,367	121,497
Brazil	469	466,000	49,606
Sardinia	861	409,000	96,841
Tuscany	869	324,000	38,733
Bremen	242	111,000	18,230
New-Granada	621	163,000	37,000
Spain (Malaga)	419	127,318	24,000
Hamburg	289	84,000	14,919
Gibraltar	335	90,732	11,904
Central America	338	90,000	17,942
Cuba	159	42,564	9,028
Portugal	207	55,077	9,471
British West Indies	63	20,701	4,503
Turkey	34	19,289	3,293
Montevideo	72	9,212	1,009
Mexico	12	2,223	364
Dutch West Indies	10	3,209	319
Bombay	1	248	40
Total	27,153	16,494,130	$2,600,223

The Boston market has been more freely supplied with Domestic, and liberal sales have been made during the past week, including 220,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled at prices ranging from 50c. @97½c. ⅌ lb.; 600 bales Foreign have been sold in the same market at Fall rates. Referring to the movements in Wool during the past four weeks, Messrs. Geo. W. Bond & Co., of Boston, say:

"After the date of our April report, there was a little fattening in the Domestic Wools, and prices recorded 2 to 3 cents ⅌ lb., especially in New-York and Philadelphia. At this decline, purchases were freely made, and it soon became apparent that the stock must be well cleared on the market before the new clip could come in. Prices rallied and advanced rapidly. Foreign Fine Wools, Cape and Mestizo, which had been neglected, were called for, and freely sold at prices gradually improving, until they reach our present quotations. In the country, the growers were anticipating high prices, which the buyers were anxious to meet; but, reaching our Seaboard cities, they passed through the country with a rush, and in a few days cleared off the clip at prices higher than have ruled for many years. This was in part, no doubt, occasioned by the rapid and severe rise in foreign exchanges, which acts so heavily on and surrounds with so much doubt, the cost of all importations from abroad, as to lead to the anticipation of a great diminution of our imports. This has caused, also, a great advance in the medium and lower grades of Foreign Wool, of which the stock in unusually light, and the imports must be materially curtailed. The clause in the new Tariff bill, which puts an additional duty on Wool, according to the quality thereof, east of the Cape of Good Hope, imported from places west of the same, will materially interfere with purchases of East India and Australian Wools in Europe, for this country, which, during the past year, have been made to a large extent."

Imports of Foreign Wool at Boston, for the first half of the years

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
England	1,647,022	312,812	62,118	1,327,541
Buenos Ayres	5,767,341	2,078,123	5,348,330	2,700,368
France	436,500	320,168		451,626
Turkey	1,175,334	1,000,000	775,000	1,241,000
Cape of Good Hope	1,982,487	3,197,237	2,372,200	3,192,300
Malta	67,000			
Chili and Peru	3,199,199	1,204,148	2,700,624	171,945
Russia	12,000			
East Indies	855,002	251,533	1,135	
Sundries	79,803	127,995	85,020	340,320
Total lbs.	11,020,511	8,767,977	11,550,454	9,573,607

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 16,337 bbls. Flour, 550 bbls. and 350 bags Corn Meal, 67,702 bushels Wheat, 103,233 bushels Corn, 625 bushels Rye, 10,500 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 744 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,414 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were made of 50 bbls. Pots at $6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls are out of market and quite nominal in price. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 496 bbls., including 457 bbls. Pots and 39 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and is steadily advancing. Middlings are quoted, to-day, at 50c. @50½c. ⅌ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are in light supply and moderate demand, at very full prices. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "St. Domingo Logwood is in demand, and prices are tending upward. Some 300 or 400 tons have been purchased, to arrive, at $18 @18 50 ⅌ ton, cash. Nearly all now on the way to this port for some two or three months has been purchased, to arrive. The demand for this article has been such that the return cargoes of vessels just arrived from St. Domingo have been purchased. In Lima Wood there has been considerable doing, the transactions comprising 140 tons, partly to arrive from New-York, at $50 ⅌ ton, cash. All other Dyewoods have been quiet."

EARTHENWARE—Dealers have generally advanced prices 20@25 ⅌ cent., but the demand is not active at present.

FISH—All kinds have been in fair request, including Dry Cod, chiefly at $4 25@$4 30 ⅌ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $7 25@$7 75; do. No. 2 at $6 25@$6 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 25c. @28c. for sealed, and 17c. @20c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, to-day, and prices have ruled somewhat in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,000 bbls. part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 20 @$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20 @$6 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 50, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Superfine Michigan	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Michigan	5 20	@ 6 15

Southern Flour is in less request, at former rates. Sales 1,150 bbls. at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$6 85 for fancy to choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour has not varied. Sales 1,450 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$5 30 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 90@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention, and prices have declined 1c. @2c. ⅌ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 156,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 12@$1 14; White Western, $1 24@$1 38; Amber Western at $1 28@ $1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23½@$1 27; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 15@$1 17; Milwaukee Club, $1 11@$1 15; Chicago Spring, $1 03@$1 12½ ⅌ bushel. Corn is fair demand but at slightly reduced prices. Sales, since our last, 106,000 bushels, at 53c. @54½c., chiefly at 54c., for old Mixed Western; 49c. @52c. for new do.; 42c. @47c. for unsound new and old; 56c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, and 60c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues salable and buoyant at 76c. @80c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 5,300 bushels. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 44½c. @46c.; Western at 46c. @48c., and State at 48c. @49c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand, at 50c. @65c. for shipment and local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dry hides have been very active during the past week, and sales to a considerable extent have been effected. In view of the increased issue of Treasury notes, or the unsatisfactory state of financial affairs, prices have again advanced 1c. @1½c. ⅌ lb. on most descriptions, and are still tending upward. Wet Salted Hides—There is a brisk demand for Domestics at improved prices, but the sales are necessarily restricted by the meagre supply. Week's receipts, 52, 107 hides; sales, 51,000 hides and 200 bales do., including 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 23@20 lbs., 24c. @25c., cash, usual selection; 21,000 Buenos Ayres, 18@22 lbs., 22½c. @24c., cash, usual selection; 600 Buenos Ayres Kips, 12½ lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 Monte Video, 21@24 lbs., 24c. @24½c., cash, usual selection; 8,700 Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20@21 lbs., 22½c. @23c., cash, usual selection; 900 Maracaibo, 22@27 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,800 Pernambuco, dry salted, 20 lbs., on private terms; 3,100 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Savanilla, dry salted, 26 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 St. Domingo, dry salted, 20 lbs., on private terms; 400 Matamoras, 22 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides and bulls; 209 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 19@20 lbs., 12c. @13c., cash, rejecting sea damaged; 800 Southern Slaughter, 40 lbs., 7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Western Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., 8c. @8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,400 Country Slaughter, 45@75 lbs., 8c. @8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,400 City Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., 8c. @8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in Importers' and speculators' hands; 306,200 Dry Hides, 12,000 Wet Salted Hides, and 600 bales East India Hides.

HOPS—Are selling moderately at steady rates, including last year's crop at 14c. @20c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. WEBBER & WADSWORTH notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry continues quite active, at rising prices. Sales considerably exceed receipts. Both Eastern and Western orders are coming in freely. Dealers hold prime Leather firmly and look for a further improvement in selling rates. Prime, heavy, middle weights and good damaged, continue scarce, and find ready purchasers. *Oak Sole*—The demand is principally from Eastern manufacturers. Sales exceed receipts, and the stock of desirable Leather is getting much reduced. Prices are quite firm and tend upward. *Week's receipts of Sole Leather* about 20,000 sides. *Boots and Shoes*—New-York jobbing houses continue rather inactive. At Boston considerable activity is manifest. Orders are coming in quite freely from the West and Southwest. Prices are quite firm, for seasonable goods."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES [illegible] LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible] (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. [illegible] No. 54 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invite proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds. The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the railroad and property of the Company lying on the [illegible] of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's [illegible]. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen [illegible] dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, [illegible] First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors. The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by indorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.: [illegible] all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the [illegible] day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and conditions of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned given to secure the same. In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents [illegible] to be hereunto written this second day of [illegible] Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. [illegible] Bonds will be required as follows: [illegible] of ten per cent. will be payable on [illegible] August, and ten per cent. additional on [illegible] succeeding month until the whole [illegible]. Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, [illegible], No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21. [illegible] proposal will state the total number or amount [illegible] wanted, and the price offered per bond of [illegible] thousand dollars. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received. Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. [illegible] having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of [illegible] of the agreement of 28th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 5, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and [illegible] that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.
New-York, July 11, 1862.
EZRA C. READ, ADRIAN ISELIN, WM. HOGE, SEPTIMUS CROOKE, N. PECK, Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders. L. H. MEYER, Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of [illegible] interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION. New-York, July 8, 1862. INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7. Interest commences July 1, 1862. All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.) DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers. PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Center Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York. For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York. New-York, July 16, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL writs of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of [illegible] Shields, which he had on the 15th day of July, 1860, or at any time afterward, of, in and to that certain three-story brick dwelling-house and lot of ground situated on the southerly side of East Broadway, between [illegible] and Montgomery sts., in the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. [illegible] East Broadway, the same being twenty-five feet front and rear, by one hundred feet deep, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1862. JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff. THOMAS [illegible], Deputy Sheriff.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT. Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. H. DORE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., [illegible] the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT [illegible] Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. [illegible] articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint [illegible] of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK. [illegible] New-York, July 10, 1862. DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received their dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to M. MORGAN & SON, No. 39 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1862. FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862. THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 10, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant. JONATHAN D. STEELE, President. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July. M. D. VAN PELT, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, July 19, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 178 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 21st inst. Transfer books closed from the 14th till the 21st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 14, 1862. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 19th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary pro tem.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 28, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., New-York, July 8, 1862. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand. THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. New-York, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st. TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand. New-York, July 15, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry-st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 7, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents. W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

SHINPLASTERS.—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 150 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY connected with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a Book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y. NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862. Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $32 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York. Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A GENTLEMAN, who has a small English and classical boarding-school in a healthful and pleasant location, within an hour's ride of the City, can receive a few more pupils. The French is made a spoken language in the family. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 24 William-st., or to Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, No. 45 7th-av.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1832,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLING house in Brooklyn, near Peck-slip Ferry, a small farm near White Plains, containing 20 acres, with good buildings; 300 choice young fruit trees, grape vines and other fruits and improvements. The situation is elevated and the air remarkably pure; the crops and stock will be sold with the place if required. For particulars inquire No. 24 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 3.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.—CITIZENS AND PROPERTY holders in favor of urging the immediate extension of the 8th-av. Railroad to 59th-st., the speedy grading of 8th-av. and running 8th-av. cars to Harlem, will meet at Elm-park Hotel, MONDAY, July 21, at 8 o'clock P. M. Let all attend. By order. Thos. Manson, E. Bernheimer, Geo. Conrad, James Speyer, J. F. Paulison, Committee of Arrangements.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Chief Cabin ... $150
Second Cabin ... 80

FROM BOSTON.
Chief Cabin ... $125
Second Cabin ... 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW-YORK.
	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN. From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement. Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half. Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN. State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN. Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE. With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board. For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$[illegible]	Steerage	$[illegible]
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First cabin to Paris	[illegible]	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg	[illegible]	Steerage to Hamburg	[illegible]

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
ETNA ... SATURDAY, Aug. 9.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$[illegible]
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$[illegible]
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer. For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 26. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $137 and $157; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP New-York, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x80 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 500 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, AT LOW rents: Nos. 328 West 22d-st., 480 Hudson-st., 82 West 26th-st., 110 West 18th-st., 21 Hudson-place, 326 West 22d-st., (furnished,) large store corner Broadway and 42d-st., under the Broadway Hotel, suitable for the wholesale grocery business. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 18th-st., from morning till 9 in the evening.

STORE TO LET FOR BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURING—In parts to suit tenants; very strongly built, well lighted and is 33 feet wide; location corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and spring water drawn into the house; about two acres of land, (with garden,) in perfect order, situated near the village of West Farms, on the road to the Fordham Depôt of Harlem Railroad. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 43 William-st., or to C. VALENTINE, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 36 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A pleasantly located cottage, within five minutes walk of depôt; garden in good growing order. Terms easy. Inquire of E. P. FORBES, No. 30 Leonard-st.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin.) Five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. D. BOWEN, Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, June 28, 1862. PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THREE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stem post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 228.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 28th of July, 1862, for building and equipping three second-class light-vessels, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off, and the moulds examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon, the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-Vessels," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1862. TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;
In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;
In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;
In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;
And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1862. TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit:
West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street;
Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue;
Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street;
And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office until MONDAY next, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for three hundred (300) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of September next. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. & A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY next, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for two hundred (200) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed on or before the first day of September next. Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, July 22, next, 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a small brick building at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, where the plan, specification, and samples of materials can be seen, and further information obtained. NEW-YORK ARSENAL, July 14, 1862. R. H. K. WHITELEY, Major of Ordnance.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the season, on a farm 22 miles from the City. The location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade-trees and flower-garden, plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk. Communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 24 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. L. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 3 Wall-st., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FAMILY OF SIX persons can be accommodated with board at a neat farm house within 1½ hour's ride of the City, on the Erie Railroad. To a respectable family every comfort will be attended to. Terms reasonable, and situation very healthy. Inquire at No. 312 Broadway, third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE 1ST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 121 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 Times Office, for 3 days.

ORANGE, N. J.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS and board for families or gentlemen, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, at reasonable prices, and good table. Private family. Horse cars pass the door. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway, or address Box No. 223 Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had at Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., by addressing or calling on L. A. ORDWAY, Milton. Mary Powell lands night and morning. None but first-class boarders taken. Terms from $5 to $6.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE HOUSE AND farm, with boats on the lake, situated on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—IS now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The hotel has recently been renovated and newly furnished. It is centrally located and only five minutes walk from the Passaic Falls. The subscriber feels confident from his long experience in the business that all will be pleased who may favor him with their patronage. Meals can be had at any time on short notice. S. W. LUSK, Superintendent.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 72 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE rooms, with hot and cold water, large closets, can be had with full or partial board at No. 121 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 46 West 16th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLES, Wholesale and for family use. [illegible] KIRK, Agent, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK [illegible] HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE, who with Mr. EDWIN KELLY, Tenor and Light Comedian, [illegible] THE ETHIOPIAN CUBAS, give SPLENDID PERFORMANCES [illegible] at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The following novelties to be seen at all hours: THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL, [illegible] inches round the body, and weighs 618 lbs. COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL [illegible] NED, THE LEARNED SEAL, DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS, AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c. Admittance all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE. Monday evening, first night of the new [illegible] KING COTTON, OR THE EXILED PRINCE. First appearance of Mr. FLEMING as Shylock, in THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. THE GREAT SKATING SCENE, BY JACKSON HAINES. The farce of THE LIMERICK BOY.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!! "ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE." Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, invariably connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M., at 4:15 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, two hours.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leaves Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at [illegible] 34th-st., E. R. Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 9 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and [illegible]. At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, ([illegible] Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M. Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo. 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. [illegible] P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catharine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; [illegible] A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 6:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at [illegible]. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. The Nausakee leaves Christopher-st. at [illegible]; Spring-st. [illegible]; Dey-st. [illegible]; Morris-st., Pier No. [illegible]. Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (James-slip) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 150 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 19th and 30th sts.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.—THE NEW and fleet steamboat THOMAS COLLYER leaves the foot of Murray-st. every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. Returning, arrives in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and at [illegible] and 7 P. M., affording a cool and pleasant sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, near Sandy Hook, passing Forts Lafayette, Hamilton, &c. Passengers taking the 6:30 and 10:30 trips can visit Long Branch, and return the same day.

EXCURSION FARE.
From New-York to Port Monmouth and back ... $[illegible]
From New-York to Long Branch ... 1 [illegible]

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer GROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M.; E. R.—10th-st., 7:40 A. M.; Broome-st., [illegible] A. M.; Peck-slip, [illegible] A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., [illegible] A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, FIFTY CENTS.

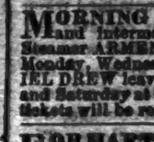
SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for the $100 bounty and pensions through [illegible] GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALL PRODUCTIONS



under this patent have the accompanying PATENT STAMP, four times enlarged, on one of each pair.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.—MONDAY, JULY 21, AT 3 P. M.—Match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. H. Jones names [illegible]; [illegible] McLaughlin names [illegible]. JOSEPH GROCHERON, Manager. N. B.—TUESDAY, July 22, [illegible] between Lady Suffolk and Rattlesnake.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, Boilers, [illegible] Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. [illegible] Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, [illegible] GOODS, will appear in the Herald Saturday, July [illegible]

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Intelligence by the North American.

Announcement of the British Steamer's Arrival.

AN OPINION AS IN AN OPINION.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, July 19.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 10th, at Queenstown on the 11th inst., passed this point at 8 o'clock this morning, on the way to Quebec. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates by the *North American* are one day later than those by the *Niagara Section*.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th inst.

The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond excited the greatest attention, and it was thought that it would result in prolonging the war.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from the Pamunkey, says that the courage of the Federal volunteers is above all praise, and that their hardships are mainly attributable to the ignorance and inexperience of their officers.

The *Times* opposes the Manchester demand for belligerent rights in the American war.

A meeting of Stockport adopted a petition to Parliament not to hesitate acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy, so as to obtain a supply of cotton.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Russia in the royal yacht.

The French Admiral GRIVIERES, had gone to Cherbourg to embark for American waters.

The Viceroy of Egypt has promised the Manchester houses an increased supply of cotton next year.

The *North American* passed the *Anglo-Saxon* on the 10th instant, bound East.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week ended up 20,000 bales. Sarats and Orleans fair ld., and American descriptions ½d. improved since last.

BREADSTUFFS had an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS were dull.

TALLOW firm and steady for money.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Stringent Order of Gen. Pope Regarding Leaves of Absence.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1862.

Commanders of a corps d'armée, or of a division of the command, may grant passes for the day to officers and men of their commands which must be signed by one or two staff officers who must be designated for the purpose, and whose signatures are to be distinctly reported to the Provost Marshal of the corps d'armée. These passes will not be construed to give their bearers to leave the vicinity of their regiments or corps. No officer or soldier of this army will be permitted to leave his command for any purpose whatever, without special authority from these headquarters. All officers found absent from their commands five days after the date of this order will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders. All soldiers absent after that time will be confined and returned under guard to their regiments for trial by Court-martial. By command of

Maj.-Gen. POPE.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Col. A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

GEN. POPE'S NEW ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 19.

An officer who arrived to-day from Fredericksburg, Va., says that the effect of Maj.-Gen. POPE'S official orders upon the troops was wonderful. Although they had not been officially proclaimed when he left that town, a knowledge of their contents had quietly passed from officers to men, and all were exhilarated in view of the policy hereafter to be pursued, and which has infused new vigor into our soldiers, and given them additional strength and courage, and increased their eagerly for active operations. The first among them to-day was the following:

"The new orders."

A Change in Position—The Forward Movement—Probability of an Engagement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WARRENTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

After a week of severe illness in the mountains of Western Virginia, I resume the record of the movements of the Second Corps d'Armee, as near the point at which my last letter left our movements here, as may be of interest at the present time.

As soon as the "reconnoissance in force" to Luray retained to Front Royal, it became apparent that a general movement of the entire army, or rather a change in the positions of the several divisions had been decided upon, and the excitement and enthusiasm among the officers and soldiers was gratifying to behold. The cause of the anticipated movement was attributed partly to the appointment of Maj.-Gen. POPE to the chief command, and partly to what was considered a reverse to our arms before Richmond. The latter, it was believed, had relieved the rebel army there sufficiently to enable JACKSON to fulfill his promise to the Secessionists in whose territory the second corps is located, by returning with a superior force and sending us back to Maryland; or—as the gascone rebels express it—elsewhere. Reconnoitering parties were sent out from Middletown (then the headquarters of Gen. BANKS) and from Front Royal daily, without finding any enemy other than a few guerrillas; and finally a general movement forward was commenced. The troops still remaining at Winchester were ordered to Middletown, and the brigade under Gen. STARR, which had been lying back of the town, was ordered in, and the work of fortifying the town was commenced. On the following day this same brigade was ordered on to Front Royal, leaving only men enough to finish and guard the fortifications. Already the whole of the cavalry had been concentrated under Gen. HATCH, and was moving on Warrenton, with orders that a large portion should proceed to Culpepper. Gen. WILLIAMS' Division moved to within about four miles of Warrenton, and encamped on elevations along the line of the pike. (Gen. CRAWFORD'S splendid brigade, consisting of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Col. BROWN; Fifth Connecticut, Col. CHAPMAN; Tenth Maine; Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. SELFRIDGE, and (I believe) the Second Massachusetts. Next on the road to this town is Company F, Fourth United States Artillery, (Bum's Battery,) under command of one of the most experienced and soldierly-looking men I have seen, First Lieutenant E. D. MUHLENBERG. Further on, and on the right of the road, is the sturdy regiment, under command of Gen. GEARY, and still nearer the town, on the left of the road, (as I should have said before,) is the Second Massachusetts. But I must stop naming the regiments and their positions, as I shall be charged with writing what the enemy already know, which would be a grave offence. Portions of the forces then under Gen. COZZENS, were also in the vicinity. Beyond the town there is, on various roads, considerable force; and a still stronger one at Culpepper. Thus you will see, even from the very meagre account of the force here, I am permitted to give, that we have been largely reinforced since Gen. BANKS commenced his return; and that, should Gen. JACKSON, or any other rebel General, choose to appear before us, he will find under BANKS, WILLIAMS, AVERY (I believe,) CRAWFORD, SIGEL, HATCH and others, with [illegible] force which will give him trouble. The prospect is, nevertheless, that to be effectively victorious in the immediately impending struggle, we will require all the forces we have, and may think it the duty of the War Department to send us more without delay. If we meet the enemy, as it is believed we will, between Culpepper and Gordonsville, there cannot be the slaughter which will be a decisive one. I shall, however, be a participant in the proceedings, and hereafter, if I live, will be able to give you a more full account of them.

I feel such a great reverence in the words and counsels of my country's statesmen, that I hesitate. Why any portion of this particular section of the State should be called a valley, I cannot imagine, unless it be in the sense in which the principle upon which almost everything else is named in Virginia—and that is just the opposite of what it should be. You may get a very good idea of the "valleys" between here and Berry's Ferry, by getting your carpenter to construct, say three or four high pitched roofs, of the style which obtained in the New-England States some twenty or more years ago. Have the sides extend upward about 15,000 feet, to the ridge pole. Then let your mechanic employ an assistant, and invert the roofs thus made, placing them within about 30 feet of each other at the top. Let the intervening space be heavily timbered over, that they may be kept in position; and along through the timbers place huge rocks to keep the inverted roofs from being blown over. Then commence at the top of the first side in the row, and with an army wagon and six fractious mules, drive down to the ridge pole; then up again and down again, and so on until you are satisfied that every time you reach a ridge-pole, with your wheels locked between the two sides and your mules making a noise more hideous than ever was heard in Pandemonium—that at that precise point you have reached what, in this section, is termed a "valley."

We had a little experience the other day, at a point about eight miles from here, which I will give, as I think it may induce Summer travel in this direction as soon as the war is over. After having triumphed over more ups and downs during the day than I ever, before ventured, we arrived at what the people called the slope, leading to what I think they said was Carter's Creek. We looked at the "slope," as they called it, and I never felt more like "sloping" back home in my life. If that be a slope take down your unabridged Webster and strike the word "perpendicular" and all its synonymys from it immediately. But duty called me, and $16 per month and the cause of our great and glorious country called the rest—the "slope" must be descended. I had neither time nor opportunity to observe how the rest did it—at least not with that calmness and careful attention to details, which is a requisite to the responsible correspondent of a first-class newspaper like the TIMES. But I know how I did it, and the others said ditto to my experience. Soon after commencing the descent, I found that in order to maintain my perpendicularity I must lie flat upon my back, along the back of my horse, and for safety plant my spurs in his ears, while he (splendid animal) balanced himself on his nose, and used his fore feet to steady himself. Thus we glided along, and finally reached the bottom without other injury than might be expected to the proboscis and ears of my steed. We then charged the creek, up to the saddle bags, as gallantly as if it had been the entire Confederate army. The creek crossed, we found another "slope" which duty required should be ascended, and consequently an entire revetsin of our former position became necessary. As we commenced the ascent my gallant charger got upon his hind legs, (suddenly and without orders,) like a well-bred poodle waiting for tea and toast. I immediately placed an oar in each hand, and, for fear my spurs might be injured, inserted them in his tail. He appreciated the importance of the movement, (it was my first attempt at anything like strategy,) and hastened upward. We were soon at the summit, where the nobly-sensitive animal stood snorting at the guerrillas in the adjoining wood, with his flaming tail decidedly erect.

I should add something concerning the sensitiveness of our cavalry, but I forbear. I will only say, I ventured there is to be a Convention of corporal men in a few days. I will not forestall their decision.

You will hear from me next from between Culpeper and Gordonsville, where I expect to have something more serious to write about. J. A.

The Charges Against Gen. Mitchel.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

There is a great deal said all over the country about the somewhat vague publication of charges made against Gen. MITCHEL, and there is a general demand for specifications. As we happen to be pretty well informed about those points, we presume it is our duty to make known definitely what the charges against Gen. MITCHEL are. He is accused of speculations in cotton. It is alleged that he granted special facilities to a certain cotton buyer, in the way of guards and Government wagons, and that this individual was detected in passing counterfeit and bogus money upon the people, and, being arrested for it, was summarily discharged by order of the General. We have seen in the hands of Col. NORTON, of the Twenty-first Ohio, documents on this point, which, if genuine, and he assured us they were, would be exceedingly difficult to explain. It is not charged that Gen. MITCHEL had anything to do in the way of shoving bogus money upon the people, but many of his officers do believe that he was interested in the cotton business, and used his official position for speculative purposes. While we desire distinctly to disclaim any personal knowledge or responsibility as to the justice of these charges, we feel bound to state that we know more than one prominent officer who has served under Gen. MITCHEL who is firmly persuaded of their truth.

Another charge against the General is that of unmilitary conduct in his correspondence with the Government.

It is said that Gen. MITCHELL'S "battle of Bridgeport," which made a good deal of noise by telegraph, was an insignificant affair, in which three regiments of infantry and a battery on our side were engaged with a squad of less than a hundred rebel cavalry, over whom the glorious triumph was obtained without the loss of a man. But in this affair Gen. MITCHEL is said to have been crazy with excitement, and to have shown his incapacity to handle three regiments in the field. One of his colonels refused to obey his orders repeatedly in consequence of their glaring absurdity, and has never been reprimanded for his insubordination, and was not permitted to resign.

The panic which at one time prevailed in Gen. MITCHEL'S department, about being cut off by the right wing of the rebel army at Corinth, is charged to the General, and was a wholly gratuitous and discreditable affair. There was no reason to suppose that BRAGG, with his hands full, as they were, at Corinth, could reach around, beyond the breaks in the Charleston road made by Gen. SHERMAN, and strike Gen. MITCHEL. But just after one hundred thousand rations were sent by Gen. HALLECK, for the subsistence of Col. TURCHIN'S brigade at Tuscumbia, a party of guerrillas made a clatter in that quarter, and TURCHIN was ordered to fall back in hot haste, which he did, destroying three-fourths of the one hundred thousand rations sent him by Gen. HALLECK. The next thing was the destruction of the great bridge across the Tennessee River near Decatur—a most unwise proceeding, uncalled for by any exigency, and which has seriously embarrassed our military operations in the far South.

The panic-like retreat from Athens, Alabama, was likewise a grave mistake. A force of rebel cavalry, said to have been precisely one hundred and four in number, crossed the Tennessee River, and were magnified into a vast host by an "intelligent contraband," who is believed to have been manipulated by the rebels for the occasion. The consequence was a precipitate retreat from Athens made by TURCHIN'S Brigade, which resulted in a considerable destruction of Government property. The retreat was made by order of Gen. MITCHEL. It was when Col. TURCHIN returned to Athens, that he permitted his soldiers to pillage the town. The sacking of Athens was the most shameful affair of the war. Soldiers of TURCHIN'S Brigade were then and there guilty of outrages until to be named. Gen. MITCHEL, for the sake of the preservation of discipline in his army, should have brought them to punishment. He did nothing of the sort.

The advance upon Chattanooga was about as purposeless and ludicrous an affair as the retreat from Tuscumbia and Athens, and the destruction of the Decatur bridge. The force sent on the Chattanooga expedition was utterly inadequate to take or hold the place, and if it had been competent in other respects, was unable to cross the Tennessee River. The retreat in this case was about as rapid as the advance, and the result was the premature display of loyalty by a few East Tennesseans, who were immediately set upon by their traitor neighbors when our forces retired.

Gen. MITCHEL'S measures for the suppression of guerilla warfare are also complained of. It is stated that wherever, along the line of the railroad, his trains have been fired into, he has burned houses indiscriminately, and to an extent that is astonishing. It also appears that this vigorous policy has not had the effect of decreasing the number of marauders, but rather the reverse.

The deportment of Gen. MITCHEL toward the inhabitants of Huntsville is said to have been marked, at times, by remarkable demonstrations of personal eccentricity. We are informed that he would make his appearance on the public square with a most austere countenance, and discovering a group of the male inhabitants talking or playing marbles, that he would gesticulate in the most impassing manner, and cry out with an awful voice: "*Traitors, out of my sight!*" "*Rats, to your holes!*" and so forth, so that the poor butternuts did not know whether to be most amazed or alarmed.

The substance of these charges has been formally placed before the President, and Col. NORTON, of the Twenty-first Ohio, passed through this city the other day with a bundle of documents, with which he proposed to substantiate them.

A REFUTATION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

If the utter recklessness and schoolboy exaggerations of the Louisville *Journal* were not well known in the West, I should [illegible] the grade of vulgar falsehood [illegible] the Government [illegible] the Union down with him into the dishonored grave he is now. Happily, in the intensely warm Union sentiment of the money centre, cut by the United States.

He announced that President LINCOLN had told him, because he was a Democrat, he was unwilling to put down the rebellion. (Long and loud applause.) That Secretary STANTON had told him, because he was a Democrat, he was unwilling to put down the rebellion. (Long and loud applause.) That Secretary THOMAS had told him, because he was a Democrat, he was unwilling to put down the rebellion. (Long and loud applause.) That Secretary CHASE had told him, because he was a Democrat, he was unwilling to put down the rebellion. (Long and loud applause.) That Secretary SEWARD had told him, because he was a Democrat, he was unwilling to put down the rebellion. (Long and loud applause.) That President LINCOLN